

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: SIGNALLING THE POSITION OF THE ENEMY AT TRINKITAT TO ADMIRAL SIR W. HEWETT.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



**BIRTH.**  
On the 17th inst., at Road Ashton, Trowbridge, the Lady Doreen Long, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**  
On the 14th inst., at St. Pancras Church, London, by the Rev. Dr. W. Oliver, Alfred Robert, son of Alexander Fishwick, Esq., of Cronstadt, Russia, to Annie, daughter of John Fishwick, Esq., of St. Petersburg, Russia.

On Dec. 19, at St. Cuthbert's, Governor's Bay, Canterbury, New Zealand, by the Rev. R. F. Garbett, John Alexander Robertson, of Invercargill, to Jane Brander Lloyd, fifth daughter of T. H. Potts, of Ohinitahi.

On the 19th inst., at St. Oswald's Church, Fulford, York, by the Right Rev. Charles Perry, D.D., late Bishop of Melbourne, assisted by the Rev. W. F. Wilberforce, the Vicar, Robert Bruce Chichester, C.B., late 81st Regiment, Colonel Commanding 14th Regimental District, York, son of the late Robert Bruce Chichester, Esq., of North Devon, barrister-at-law, to Jane Helpman, elder daughter of the late Captain Frank Helpman, R.N.

**DEATHS.**  
On the 8th inst., at Upper Norwood, in his 89th year, the Rev. Arthur Loftus, second son of the late General Loftus, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, by his second wife, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of George, first Marquis of Townshend, and his first wife, Charlotte, Baroness de Ferras and Compton, daughter and heiress of the fifth Earl of Northampton.

On the 16th inst., at Bournemouth, of typhoid fever, contracted at Rome, Philip Lyteott Aubrey, only son of William Hinds, of Byfleet Lodge, Weybridge, and Durlstone House, Bournemouth, aged 23.

On the 10th inst., at her residence, Belgrave-square, Monkstown, near Dublin, Emily, widow of Lord Dunally, and youngest daughter of the first Viscount Hawarden, in her 90th year.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 1.

SUNDAY, FEB. 24.

Quinquagesima. St. Matthias, apostle and martyr.

Morning Lessons: Gen. ix. 1-20; Mark i. 21. Evening Lessons: Gen. xii. or xiii.; Rom. viii. 1-18.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.,

Rev. Prebendary Dyne; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Clements.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Burrows; 3 p.m.,

St. James's, noon, probably Hon. and Rev. C. A. Courtney.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. W. Merry; 3 p.m., Rev. F. Garden, the Sub-Dean.

Savoy, 11 a.m., Rev. Professor Momerie; 7 p.m., Rev. G. Wingfield Bourke.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

Hare-hunting ends.

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Mr. G. Aitchison on Architecture.

Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m.

Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.

London Institution, 5 p.m., Dr. E. B. Tylor on the Three Sources of History.

Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m., Mr. R. Edis on the Building of London Houses.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

Shrove Tuesday.

New Moon, 6.35 p.m.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Mr. A. Geikie on the Origin of the Scenery of the British Isles.

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.

Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. D. G. Boulenger on Chinese History.

Warehousemen's and Clerks' Schools, anniversary dinner, Cannon-street Hotel, 5 p.m.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, anniversary festival, Freemasons' Tavern.

London Orphan Asylum, Watford, annual dinner, the Albion.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

Ash Wednesday. Lent begins.

Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m., Mr. C. H. Cooper on Chalk Water.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. G. S. King on Internal Corrosion in Steam Boilers.

Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m., "The Messiah."

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Tyndall on the Older Electricity.

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.

Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Mr. C. T. Newton on Sculpture.

Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.

London Institution, 7 p.m., Dr. Bucknill on the Relation of Madness to Crime.

East India Association, 3 p.m., Mr. C. McKay Smith on Gold and Silver Plate Duty.

National Rifle Association, Winter Meeting, United Service Institution, 3 p.m.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Professor S. P. Thompson on Dynamo-Electric Machinery.

FRIDAY, FEB. 29.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m., Professor D. E. Hughes on the Theory of Magnetism, 9 p.m.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m., Colonel C. B. Brackenbury on Gunpowder.

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m., Mr. F. E. Eales on Buildings in Flats.

New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m., Mr. G. B. Shaw on "Troilus and Cressida."

SATURDAY, MARCH 1.

St. David's Day.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Captain Abney on Photographic Action.

Albert Hall, Grand Concert, 8 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE														
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 1, 1884.														
Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.		
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	
6	10	30	0	55	1	18	1	29	1	59	2	17	2	35

**BRIGHTON.**—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.  
Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street.  
Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.  
Cheap First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Weekday, from Victoria, 10.0 a.m. Fare, 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car.  
Cheap Half-Guinea First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday, from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.  
Cheap First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.15 a.m. and 12.50 p.m.  
Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton.  
Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

**PARIS.**—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.  
Cheap Express Service Weekdays and Sundays. All Services 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, from Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 33s., 24s., 17s.; Return, 58s., 38s., 30s.  
Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c.  
Trains run along the coast from Newhaven and Dieppe.  
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

**TICKETS** and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 20, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.  
(By order) J. P. KNEHT, General Manager.

**MONTE CARLO.**—THEATRICAL SEASON, 1884.  
The following are the arrangements:—  
ITALIAN OPERAS.  
Jan. 19 to March 15,  
The following Operas will be given:—  
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA, FAUST.  
FRA DIAVOLO, RIGOLETTO,  
IL TROVATORE, AIDA.  
PRINCIPAL ARTISTES:  
Messieurs Fides Devries, Messieurs Boudphine,  
" Sully, " Bouhy,  
" Novelli, " Vergnet,  
Monsieur Mierzwinski, " Castelmary.  
The interval of these representations will be interspersed by several GRAND CONCERTS,  
at the termination of which another series of OPERETTES will be produced between March 15 and April 15.  
TIR AUX PIGEONS.—PROGRAMME OF BI-WEEKLY MATCHES.  
Monday, Feb. 25 .. Handicap, Three Pigeons .. Prix du Comité.  
Friday .. Three Pigeons, 27 metres .. Prix Canaener.  
Monday, Mar. 3 .. Handicap, Three Pigeons .. Prix de Mars.  
N.B.—The Prizes in the foregoing consist of Works of Art, added to a Poule of 500 francs.  
GRAND PRIX DE CLOTURE.  
Wednesday, March 5, A Work of Art, and 3000fr., Twelve Pigeons; of which Six at 25 metres.  
Thursday, March 6, A Work of Art, and 3000fr.; Six Pigeons, at 25 metres.  
A. MENDIN.

**THE PRINCE'S THEATRE,** Coventry-street, W.  
LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Edgar Bruce.  
OPEN EVERY EVENING WITH THE PALACE OF TRUTH, by W. S. Gilbert. Preceded by Sybil's Grandfather's Comedy, IN HONOUR BOUND. For Cast see Daily Papers. Doors open at Half past seven. IN HONOUR BOUND, at Eight PALACE OF TRUTH, at a Quarter to Nine. Prices from 1s. to 53s. In rehearsal, and shortly to be produced, a new Three-Act Play, called "Breaking a Butterfly," by Henry A. Jones and Henry Newman, altered from Ibsen's "Norah." Box Office open daily from Eleven to Five. No fees or gratuities. Telephone, 3700.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,**  
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LAMHAM-PLACE.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—A MOSS ROSE RENT, by Arthur Law, Music by Alfred J. Caldicott; after which Mr. Corney Grain's New Edition of an old Musical Sketch entitled SPINNING'S DELIGHTS. Concluding with A DOUBLE EVENT, by Arthur Law and Alfred Reed. Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5. Stalls, 6s. and 3s. Admission, 2s. and 1s.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN OIL COLOURS,**  
Piccadilly.—FIRST EXHIBITION NOW OPENED, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m. Galleries illuminated on dark days and after Three p.m. every day. Admission, 1s.; Illustrated Catalogue, 1s.

**THE VALE OF TEARS.**—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW on VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

**ANNO DOMINI,** by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—This great Work is now ON VIEW, together with Commendatore CISERI'S Picture of CHRIST BORNE TO THE TOMB, and other important works, at the GAL- LERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

Great debates are very much like three-volume novels—the interest is, in the main, limited to the beginning and the end. This has been eminently characteristic of the discussion in the House of Commons on the Vote of Censure. There was no adequate reason why it should not have closed yesterday week; still less, for its being carried over Monday. The bad practice of protracting debates proved to be, in this instance, adverse to the cause represented by the Opposition, for this, among other reasons, that the weight of oratory, not to say of argument, was mostly on the Ministerial side. Much also happened in the interval between the launching of Sir Stafford Northcote's motion and the division a week later. The charge of "vacillation" against the Government had become an anachronism. The prompt dispatch of troops to the Red Sea; the concentration of marines, bluejackets, and cavalry at Souakim more than adequate for its defence; the brilliant success of General Gordon's mission; and the chariness of the Conservative leaders in committing themselves to the policy of reconquering the Soudan, have given increased unreality to a legislative conflict, the odds of which were at the outset so much in favour of the attack.

When a Parliamentary struggle, in which national feeling is at first enlisted, degenerates into a purely party trial of strength, the assailants are at a manifest disadvantage. Although the speeches of Mr. Cowen, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Gibson, Lord Hartington, and the closing reply of Sir Stafford Northcote gave some freshness and vivacity to the flagging debate, all thoughts were fixed on the division. Notwithstanding that everything except the Irish vote had been calculated beforehand with mathematical nicety, the closing scene in the small hours of Wednesday morning was one of great excitement. Many Liberals may have tacitly endorsed the candid criticism of Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen as to the tardy action of the Government in providing for the relief of the gar-risons of Eastern Soudan, but only a few refrained from following their example and voted against their political leaders; the most conspicuous being Mr. Marriott, who, to suit his own purpose, will immediately seek afresh the suffrages of the Brighton electors as a Conservative candidate, and Mr. Cowen, whose fervid speech against the Government was one of the marked features of the closing debate. The Government majority of 49 would have risen to 82 if the Irish Nationalists had, as they at first proposed, held aloof. 572 members is not a large muster for a great occasion; the abstentions on both sides being partly due to the reckless adjournment of the debate on Monday, and partly to unusual illness.

The Dual Control, which was the proximate cause of our troubles in Egypt, has been revived in another form and at a period singularly opportune on the front Opposi-tion benches, and has given rise to much damaging discus-sion. Since the death of Lord Beaconsfield, the Conservative party has been under the joint leadership of the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote. Considering that each of these statesmen has his distinct sphere, nothing could be more natural than such an arrangement, which would probably be modified when-ever the party was called upon to resume the responsi-bilities of office. In Sir Stafford Northcote the Conserva-tives of the House of Commons have a leader who combines patience and moderation with great sagacity and vast experience. These are, in fact, the tradi-tions of his predecessor, who, by skilful and wary tactics, built up his party in that assembly till the time came for his ascendancy in the great council of the nation. Since the rise of the Fourth Party these time-honoured traditions have been flung aside. The pear must be plucked before it is ripe, and Downing-street stormed by a *coup de main*. From time to time the Nestor of the party is flouted, contemned, and super-seded. Impatient spirits among them vent their discontent in the daily press, and Lord Randolph Churchill, whose ambition it is to "ride the whirlwind and direct the storm," has, at this critical period of the fortunes of his political friends, been elected Chairman of the Council of the National Union of Conservative Associations, and the feasibility of ostracising Sir Stafford and recognising this audacious free lance as the leader of a great historical party is openly canvassed. The nation is called upon to witness the dis-organisation of the Conservatives at a time when, by means of a general election, they are hoping to recover the reins of power. It was not in this fashion that Mr. Disraeli secured ultimate success in the political arena;

nor is a reversal of his methods likely to realise the legiti-mate aspirations of the Opposition.

While the House of Commons has been indulging in wordy strife, the Soudanese problem has, as we have said, reached a partial solution. The measures of her Majesty's Ministers for meeting the exigencies of the occasion have been vigorous and effectual. In an incredibly short space of time Souakim and the whole western coast of the Red Sea have been made safe against the raids of Osman Digna and his numerous forces. Apart from this, there is but one object in this desolate region—the rescue of the small gar-rison at Tokar. The hope of speedy relief has inspired the besieged Egyptians with renewed courage. Though one or two Krupp guns captured in the late disaster at Trinkitat have been turned against their frail defences, they have mustered resolution to make a vigorous and successful sortie, capturing some cattle and camels. Perhaps at this moment British Hussars are scouring the twenty odd miles of sandy waste that intervene between Tokar and the coast, and feeling the rebel host. The preparations for the relief of that garrison, if they can hold out for another week, are such as must ensure success. The report of disaffection in General Wood's native force proves to be quite unfounded: but Lord Wolseley, with wise forethought, is reinforcing the army of occupation in Egypt.

Although, for party reasons, the mission of General Gordon is being sharply criticised, the great mass of Englishmen continue to follow his course with profound and unabated interest. On his arrival at Khartoum he was received by all classes with the reverence and accla-mations accorded to a crowned head, and the whole popu-lation of the town and district hailed him as a liberator. Now, as ever, Gordon is the child of romance. How picturesque is the account of his sitting in state as the Cadi of Khartoum, all classes kissing his hands and his feet; of the burning in one pile the record of overdue taxes and the instruments of torture; of his release of scores of wretched prisoners, and of the illumi-nations at night by the enthusiastic populations. The New Governor-General of the Soudan has cashiered the Egyptian Governor, appointed Colonel Coetlogon as his successor, and remitted half the taxes due from the inhabitants of the district. "I come," said this remarkable man, who, as Mr. Gladstone said, has a genius for dealing with Oriental peoples—"I come without soldiers, but with God on my side, to re-dress the evils of the Soudan. I will not fight with any weapons but justice." In accordance with the authority vested in him, he has proclaimed the Mahdi Sultan of Kordofan—which may prove to be a sagacious stroke—and announced his intention not to interfere with slavery in those regions. His proclamation on the last-named subject has been the subject of much adverse remark in both Houses of Parliament. Is such criticism fair or generous? The man who went forth with his life in his hand to set things right in this distracted region, who, but for his lofty sense of patriotism, would have proceeded direct to the Congo, with a view to extirpate the slave trade at its source, ought surely to be exempted from malevolent attacks, and his motives should not be misconstrued by party feeling when it is notorious that seven-eighths of the population of the Soudan are in a state of slavery, which cannot be abolished for some years to come.

The occupation of Merv by Russia would at one time have excited a storm of suspicion, if not formal protests. It has become a *fait accompli* without more than the feeblest comments from our anti-Muscovite press. The illusions as to the beauty and importance of this oasis in the desert were rudely dispelled by the enterprise of Mr. O'Donovan. The place is as contemptible and valueless as are the Turcomans who inhabit it. Costly experience has convinced us that an independent Afghanistan is the best defence of our Indian Empire, and that the possibility of a Russian army marching through that mountainous region upon the plains of Hindostan is a chimera.

The proposed Royal Commission for inquiring into the dwellings of the poor, though not formally consti-tuted, is beginning to take shape. As its investi-gations are to extend to the rural districts as well as to embrace our populous centres, the task will be of a gigantic nature. Such an inquiry must be pro-tracted as well as comprehensive, and is, we are glad to find, to be divested of all party surroundings. It is only natural that Sir Charles Dilke, who has taken so strong a personal interest in the subject, should be the Chairman of the Commission. Among his colleagues are likely to be Cardinal Manning, Mr. Broadhurst, and perhaps Lord Salisbury. A more remarkable addition to the Commission will be the Prince of Wales, whose name will give added weight to the inquiry, and who has commenced a preliminary training for this public service by visiting some of the worst localities in St. Pancras and Holborn. Such acts of self-denial—for the appointment means downright hard work—will win for his Royal Highness a still higher place in the esteem and gratitude of her Majesty's subjects.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Lord Randolph Churchill has invented a new name for Mr. Gladstone; and the terrific sobriquet with which the lively young head of the Fourth Party—if there be such a party, and if Lord Randolph be its head—certainly throws completely into the shade such milk-and-water designations as “The People’s William” and the “Grand Old Man.” Henceforth, to the Tory party, at least, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone must be known as “The Moloch of Midlothian.” Hear the (of course) future member for Birmingham, but at present darling of the electors of Woodstock, pouring forth burning words to a crowded and enthusiastic audience at the Prince’s Hall, Piccadilly:—

Shall labours such as these, interests so tremendous and so vital, be committed to the hands of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues?—men who have on their souls the blood of the massacre of Malwand, the blood of the massacre of Laing’s Nek, the blood of Sir George Colley, the blood of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, the many other true and loyal subjects of the Crown in Ireland, the blood of Hicks Pasha and his 10,000 soldiers, the blood of the army of General Baker, the blood of Tewfik Bey and his 500 heroes (Loud cheers). For four years this Ministry has literally waded in blood; their hands are literally dripping and reeking with blood. From massacre to massacre they march, and their course is ineffaceably stamped upon the history of the world by an ever flowing stream of blood. How many more of England’s heroes—how many more of England’s best and bravest—are to be sacrificed to the Moloch of Midlothian? (Loud cheers.) This, too, is shocking and horrible—the heartless indifference and callousness of the Liberal party to narratives of slaughter and unutterable woe.

“The Moloch of Midlothian.” Good.

Moloch, horrid King, besmeared with blood  
Of human sacrifice and parents’ tears,  
Though for the noise of drums and timbrels loud  
Their children’s cries unheard that passed through fire  
To his grim idol.

“The Grim Idol” might be used as a convertible term for Moloch when the latter is found to be a little hackneyed. By-the-way, the real name of the tutelary deity of the Ammonites was, not Moloch, but Molech, and he was not, strictly speaking, a blood-god, but a flame-god, just as Baal was a sun-god. If the Conservative party are anxious to fasten on their *bête noire* the name of an idol essentially associated with human gore, let them call Mr. Gladstone Huitzilopotchli. That was the blood-and-slaughter-god of the Aztecs. I have seen his sacrificial stone in Mexico city; but I am not quite certain that I have spelt the name correctly.

Sir Robert Peel, who followed Lord Randolph, was not quite so lively as the (of course) future member for Birmingham, but he made a point when he alluded to Messrs. Chamberlain and Schnadhorst as “Messrs. Chamberlain and Snorthorse.” The jest was rather a silly one, rather a sorry one, and rather unworthy of a politician, who is one of the cleverest men in England, and who ought to be holding high office in a Liberal Cabinet; but “Snorthorse” made its mark, and was received with ringing cheers and shouts of laughter.

They were certainly a merry family at that meeting in Piccadilly. In addition to “Moloch” and “a cowardly politician with a heartless programme”—these were flowers of eloquence strewn from the platform—a wag in the body of the hall suggested that Mr. Gladstone should be ennobled as Lord Sinkat; while another individual shouted that the Prime Minister was Judas Iscariot. There must be a good many mad folk about. In the *Morning Post* a poetic gent bursts into song “In Memoriam Tewfik Bey.” The concluding stanzas are grand, passionate, and sublime.

But our white cliffs are robed in shame,  
And English hearts recall  
How England’s erstwhile glorious name,  
Our dear old island’s spotless fame,  
Died under Sinkat’s wall.

There is a simple word, by means of which the value and significance of the redomontade in Piccadilly and the poetry in the *Post* can be most fitly expressed. That word is “Pickles.” Lord Randolph Churchill no more believes that Mr. Gladstone is a Man of Blood delighting in Massacre, than he believes that he, Lord Randolph himself, is sixty feet high. He is merely trying to turn the Liberals out of office and to bring in a Tory Government; and if that object could be attained by calling Mr. Gladstone, besides Moloch, Chrononhotonthologos, or Lord Granville Demogorgon, or Sir Henry James Jeffries or Scroggs, or both, he would call them all that and more. As for the bard who gushes about the deceased Tewfik, he must know that our white cliffs are no more “robed in shame” than they are robed in Nonpareil velvet; and that the “spotless fame” of England (which is by no means spotless, seeing that an amazing number of disreputable things have been done, time and again, by Governments of all shades of political opinion) no more died under “Sinkat’s wall” than Cock Robin did.

I have seldom seen a more diverting example of shooting at the pigeon and killing the crow than in a very graphic article on “Children’s Dress,” which appeared in the *Daily News* of Tuesday. The writer applauds, among other modern changes in juvenile costume, the fashion of putting little girls into short skirts and black stockings; and he proceeds to say, “To Miss Kate Greenaway our English children owe an enormous debt. To her charming designs may be attributed much of the trim neatness in skirts.”

Now it chanced, most amusingly, that Miss Kate Greenaway is directly the opposite of a “short-skirtist” or a “black stockinger.” The drawings of child character and costume produced by this gifted lady are almost invariably based on late eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century models. I should say that her chronology of child-costume ranges between 1790 and 1820. The skirts of her girl-children (save when she has mere “dots” with bare legs and socks to depict) are as long as their waists are short; and when she does exhibit the ankles of a girl upwards of eight years of age, she usually and discreetly invests the said ankles in frilled “pantalettes.” You will find no “ebony-pianoforte-legged” children

among her small and delightful heroines. It is worth noting, likewise, that most of Miss Greenaway’s girls wear cutaway bodices and short sleeves, whereas, according to the writer in the *Daily News*, “only those mothers who are very much behind the age now permit their children to wear cutaway bodices and short sleeves.”

No; Miss Kate Greenaway, with the exception of some suggestiveness in the way of hats, has had little to do with dressing the children. She has had, on the other hand, a great deal to do with the dress of grown-up ladies. Kate Greenaway or Caldecott costumes may be as distinctly recognised at a Private View as can garments modelled on the style of Mr. Burne Jones and Mr. Walter Crane. When and how short skirts and sable hose for girl-children came in I have not yet succeeded in discovering; but I think that most students of the History of Costume will agree with me that from early Anglo-Saxon times to about the period of the Battle of Waterloo the skirts of little English girls were “full long”—i.e., reaching to the ankle; that, from about 1842 (look at the early book illustrations of Sir John Gilbert) the skirts were moderately short, but were supplemented by trousers coming down to the ankle; that between 1842 and 1862 the skirt (the days were those of crinoline) was still shorter and fuller, while the “pantalettes” reached only mid-leg; and, finally, that it is barely a dozen years since the skirt has been allowed to terminate (in some cases) at the knee, and “pantalettes” have altogether disappeared from view. Black stockings (highly commendable from an economical standpoint) have been overdone. When a little girl has shapely lower limbs, the “ebony-pianoforte-legs” look symmetrical enough; but a little girl in a narrow many-kilted “yoke” dress, very short, and a pair of supports resembling two sticks of black sealing-wax, is to me the reverse of a lovely spectacle.

I hope that no indignant “mother of six” will write to me in terms paraphrasing the celebrated apostrophe of the indignant wearer of a hoop to the *Spectator* (or was it the *Taller*?)—“Sir, what have you to do with our petticoats?” I have a great deal to do with these and cognate garments; first, because I can draw, and possess a very large collection of engravings of costumes and fashions of all countries and all ages; and next, because the History of Costume is, like the History of Cookery, an integral part of the History of Civilisation.

Mr. Boehm’s statue of the First English circumnavigator, Sir Francis Drake, has been “inaugurated” at Plymouth with considerable pomp and circumstance; the ceremony of unveiling the monument having been performed by Lady Drake, as the representative of the Drake family. The famous vice-Admiral of England, who helped Lord Howard of Effingham to “dish” the Spanish Armada, and in the performance of that patriotic operation died, childless. ’Tis through his brother, Thomas Drake, that the illustrious line has come down to us.

“In ‘Cassell’s Biographical Dictionary,’ s.v. ‘Drake,’ I found it roundly stated: ‘Attacked by the Spaniards on their way home, they suffered very severely, and Drake endeavoured to indemnify himself by becoming a pirate.’” But Dr. John Campbell in his “Lives of the Admirals” puts the matter much more politely: “He (Drake),” writes the discreet Doctor, “conceived the design of making reprisals on the King of Spain, which some say was put into his head by the minister of his ship: and, to be sure, in sea-divinity the case was clear: the King of Spain’s subjects had undone Mr. Drake; and therefore Mr. Drake was at liberty to take what satisfaction he could on the subjects of the King of Spain.” But Drake was no pirate. His nautical status prior to his taking command in the Royal Navy appears to have been between a buccaner and what the French call a *corsaire*—the commander of a privateer. With us corsair is the equivalent (thanks to Byron) of pirate.

Aha! another word ending in “dous.” A correspondent from Dale, in the State of Indiana, U.S.A., sends me the following newspaper cutting:—

## BLIZZARD, BLIZZARDS, BLIZZARDOUS.

But with 3½-cent Calico and 8-cent Batting to make Comforts with, and Bed Blankets at 75 cents, 1 dol., and up to 8 dols. a pair, it is easy to keep warm, but the only place to get them at such low prices is Lindley Bros.

My correspondent adds: “I think you are enough of an American” (well, my mother was born in Demerara which, unless I am mistaken, is on the continent of South America) “to know what a blizzard means. As the thermometer dipped to 23½ deg. below zero, one night this month, you may fancy that the weather has been somewhat ‘blizzardous.’”

Mem.: “Blizzard” the philologists in American slang refer back to the German “blitz”; and its original meaning in the Western States seems to have been a stunning blow or an overwhelming argument. In the Eastern States a sudden set-in of severe frost is called “a cold snap.” Query, how many “cold snaps” does it take to make a “blizzard”?

In re “Royal Houses.” The ever-coming post has just brought me a communication from “E. F.” (Lambeth), who quotes as follows from “Woodstock,” chap. iii. par. 44: “It is the description of a chimney-piece, ‘adorned with many a cipher and many a scutcheon of the Royal House of England.’” My correspondent thinks that in the term “Royal House of England” are comprised the Houses of Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart. But the fact of there being many scutcheons carved on the chimney inclines me to the belief that “House” in the singular was a typographical error, and that the word should have been in the plural. I wish that some officer-of-arms would settle the point; but the heralds and pursuivants decline to open their lips on the subject of heraldry unless they get something by it (wise men!), and I am so poor.

I am much the debtor of my correspondent “A. S.” (Lambeth), who, in reference to the foot-and-mouth disease

in animals, tells me that in Dr. George Fleming’s “Animal Plagues, their History, Nature, and Prevention,” it is stated (Vol. II., p. 322) that 1839 was the year in which foot-and-mouth disease was first observed in England. Now the importation of foreign animals into the United Kingdom was not permitted until 1842; but the party who call themselves “the farmers’ friends,” but who are in reality only the friends of the squirearchy and the “fancy” breeders of “pedigree” cattle, are trying to persuade the public that foot-and-mouth disease is entirely an importation from abroad; and that the only way to stamp it out is to prohibit the importation of foreign cattle and sheep altogether.

“The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act” has such a very dull, ugly, and uninteresting sound that its mere name may cause some of my readers to skip this paragraph. I respectfully beg that they—especially ladies who keep house—will do nothing of the kind. There has been read a second time in the House of Lords a bill, promoted by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, which, if it becomes law, will enforce a total prohibition of the importation of foreign cattle, and the effect of which will be to make butcher’s meat twenty-five per cent dearer than it now is. Ladies who keep house, how would you like to have to pay one and threepence a pound for mutton, one and fourpence a pound for roasting beef, and one and eightpence a pound for rump-steak? It will come to that if the importation of foreign animals be prohibited.

Such a prohibition would be a terrible cruelty and injustice to the poor. There are portions of animals technically known as “offals”—namely, heads, hearts, liver, tripe, and so forth. Polite society would shudder at the idea of a “jemmy,” of baked and stuffed bullock’s heart, of fried liver, or of tripe smothered in “inguns”; but the poor are passionately fond of such “internal arrangements.” *The offals of a sheep will feed eight people. The offals of a bullock will feed forty-two people.* With imported dead meat no offals come. We cannot get enough frozen meat from America or from the Antipodes; while, as regards the Continent, the exclusion of live meat is tantamount to the cessation of the importation of the dead commodity. Since the importation of live animals from France has been interdicted, the supply of dead meat from France has been virtually nil. Think of this, ladies who keep house; and pardon me for prosing about such a dull subject as the price of butchers’ meat.

On Friday, the 22nd, was held, in the saloon of Her Majesty’s Theatre, a preliminary meeting of the Sir Julius Benedict Testimonial Fund, of which the Earl of Lathom is President. It is proposed to raise a substantial sum of money (let us have no beating about the bush; and I hope that the sum will run well into four figures) for presentation to a most accomplished musician and a most worthy and kind-hearted gentleman, to make him comfortable in his old age. He has throughout his long and useful life been working quite as hard for other people as for himself. Now that he is old, it is fitting that he should not work so hard; and he deserves a bonus, and a big bonus, as a tribute to his genius and his private worth. I frankly confess that in advocating the object of this Fund I am doing so not only on public grounds, but by reason of personal esteem for and gratitude to one of the most distinguished of living musicians. I have told my readers often enough that my mother was a professor of Italian singing. She was a poor widowed gentlewoman with a pack of hungry brats; and but for the profits of her annual concert she would not have been able to pay her children’s school-bills. Time and again at those annual concerts has charitable and cheery Sir Julius Benedict officiated as conductor, “free, gratis, and for nothing”; and I need no system of mnemonics to remind me that the better part of memory is in forgetting the evil which may have been done to you and in remembering the kindnesses which have been bestowed on you and yours.

On Friday, Feb. 29, will be sold at Christie’s the pictures and drawings of a very gifted artist, the late Samuel Read. He was one of the earliest of the special artists retained by the *Illustrated London News*, having been dispatched to Constantinople and the Black Sea on the eve of the Crimean war. Mr. Read was a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours and a constant contributor to its exhibitions. Very many of his beautiful drawings were engraved in this Journal; and our readers may specially remember his marvellously picturesque presentation of Hood’s “Haunted House.” More recently his facile and graceful pencil was engaged on a series of large drawings for our pages of English cathedrals.

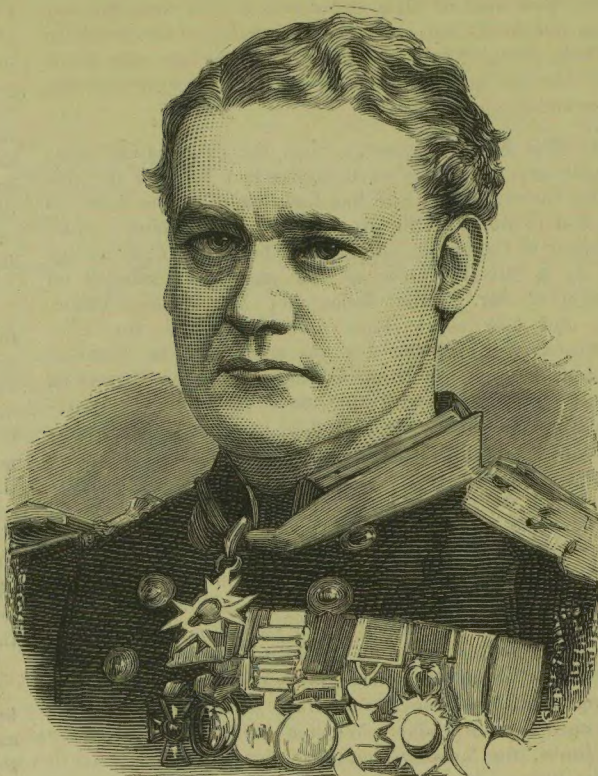
“Please do not let us have any of your politics,” my correspondents often write to me. Man alive! one must have some politics when William Ewart Gladstone is called “the Moloch of Midlothian.” In the first column of this page I had occasion to refer to the *Morning Post*. At the end of the third column I revert to my respected contemporary who, in the course of a leading article, observes—“At the present moment England stands confessed the most disgraced and most humiliated Power in the world. When it comes to such a pass that men can thank God that they are not Englishmen, the cup of our national shame is indeed full.” I have put these words in italics because I wish them to be read; and my comment upon them is again simply “Pickles.” Where are the people who “thank God that they are not Englishmen”? There are many millions of foreigners who would be very glad to be Englishmen if they could, for the simple reason that, whether there be a Conservative or a Liberal Government in power, we have the freest government in the whole world. Tory and Whig Administrations alike are agreed on three points: that the Subject shall not be oppressed, and that the Strong Man shall not spoil his goods, nor hale him to prison without a warrant. And these three points are the beginning and the end of good government. G. A. S.



## THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.



THE LATE CAPTAIN FORESTIER WALKER,  
KILLED IN THE SOUDAN.



REAR-ADMIRAL SIR W. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B.,  
COMMANDING AT SOUAKIM.



THE LATE DR. ARMAND LESLIE,  
KILLED IN THE SOUDAN.

## THE LATE DR. ARMAND LESLIE.

It was mentioned in the account of Baker Pasha's disastrous defeat near Souakim, on the 4th inst., that Dr. Armand Leslie, the medical officer, was one of those killed. He was born in 1845, a son of the late Dr. David Leslie, of Leslie Hill, in the county of Armagh, Ireland, and of Wandsworth, London. In 1868 he held the appointment of medical officer on the staff of the Poti and Tiflis Railway Company, in the Caucasus, where he acquired, during nearly four years' practice, a special knowledge of medical requirements in the East. In 1876 he was sent out to Servia by the British National Aid Society for the Sick and Wounded; but after a short stay with the Servian army he proceeded, via Widdin, to Nisch, to take charge of the Turkish ambulances. At the termination of the first Turko-Servian War he returned to England, but soon after, Russia having declared war against Turkey, Dr. Leslie went out again, and served throughout the whole campaign

with the Turkish army. Being on Réouf Pasha's staff, he had charge of the ambulances in the Shipka Pass. After the retreat of Suleiman Pasha's army from Kamarli across the Balkans, Dr. Leslie remained behind to protect the ambulances. He was fired upon, and narrowly escaped death, when riding forward to meet General Gourko, in order to claim protection for his sick and wounded. A few days later, he was marched off, on foot, towards the Danube as a prisoner. An illustration appeared in this Journal at the time, in which he was shown walking arm-in-arm with Mr. Bell, our Special Artist, who had also been made prisoner. By the exertions of Mr. Blount, the British Consul-General, Mr. Bell and Dr. Leslie were brought back from Plevna to Adrianople, where they were set free, after suffering great hardships during an extremely cold winter's march of twenty-two days. For his services during the Servian and Russian wars, Dr. Leslie received the orders of the Osmanié and Medjidié. In 1879, after the battle of Isandhlwana, he was sent out by the British Government to Zululand, but returned to England soon after the battle of Ulundi. He received the Zulu war medal. Last year he was one of the twelve medical men sent out by the British Government to assist the Egyptian authorities during the cholera epidemic. He was stationed

in Cairo, where his services were highly appreciated. He was on the eve of his return to England, last December, when Baker Pasha offered him an appointment on his staff as chief of the medical department. He went accordingly to Souakim, and met his death in the fatal conflict on the way to Tokar. When last seen, Dr. Leslie, Morice Bey, and Captain Forestier Walker, with drawn swords and pistols, were standing in a group surrounded by the enemy, close to the guns, encouraging the troops, but scarcely one escaped. Dr. Leslie always had an irresistible inclination to go wherever there was danger, so that honour was to be gained, and good service to be done. He was very popular wherever he went, and will be deeply regretted by his numerous friends in all countries.

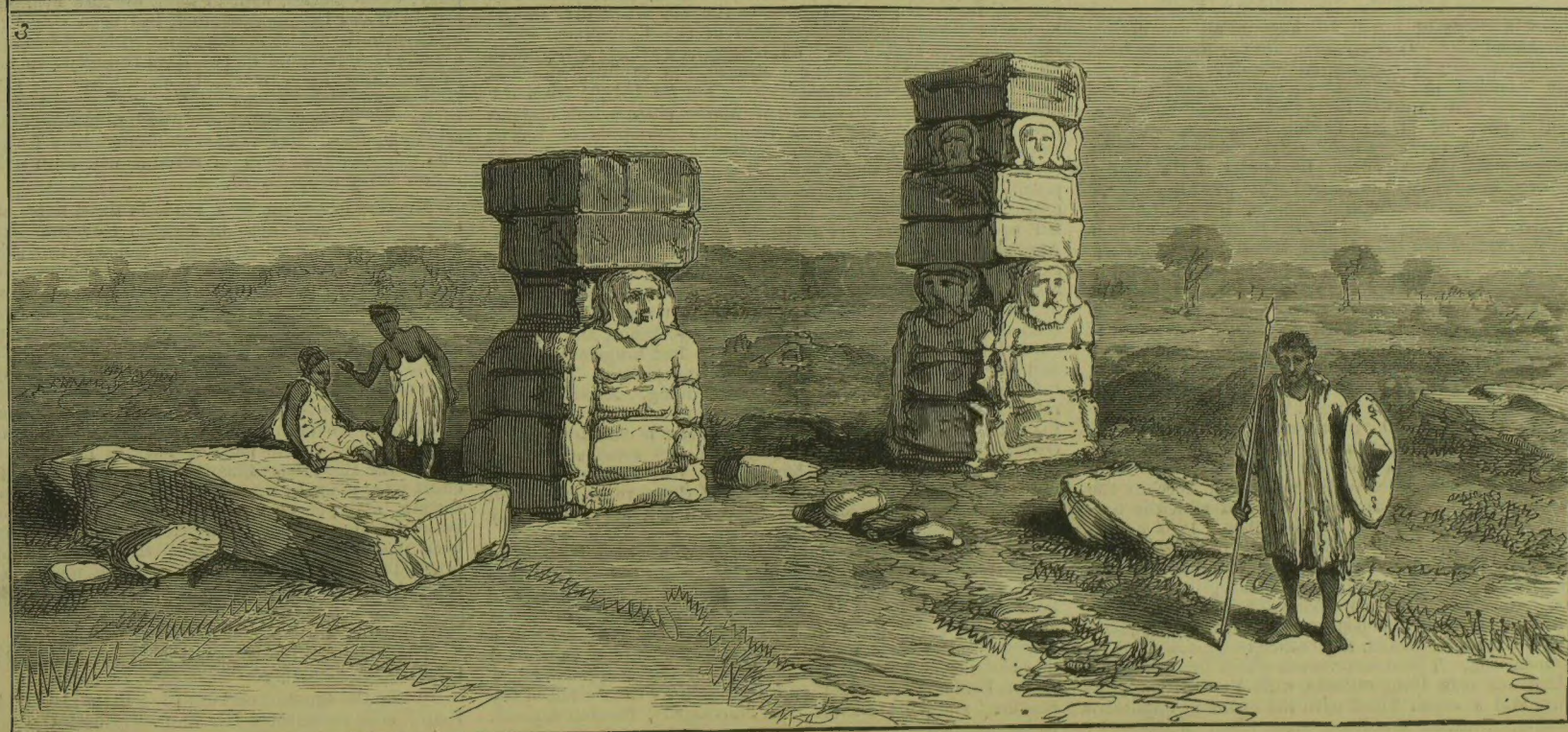
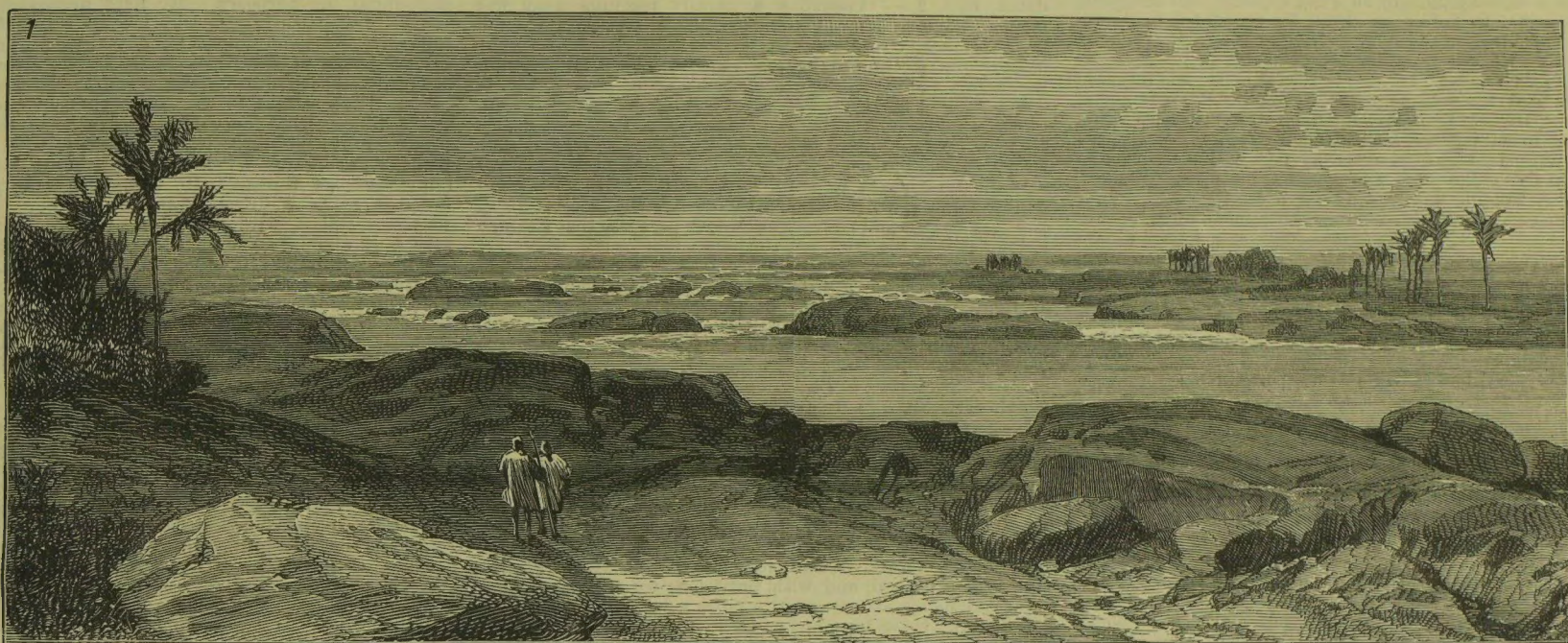
An exhibition of art furniture was opened on Monday in the rooms of the Royal School of Art Needlework, South Kensington.



PYRAMIDS OF MEROE, ON THE NILE (GENERAL GORDON'S ROUTE).



GENERAL GORDON'S ROUTE FROM BERBER TO KHARTOUM.



1. The Fifth Cataract of the Nile.

2. Ruins in the Wadi Owatib, Island of Meroe.

3. Temple of Abu Naga, Island of Meroe.



### THE LATE CAPTAIN FORESTIER WALKER.

One of the English officers attached to the army of General Baker Pasha at Souakim, and killed in the disastrous fight between Trinkitat and Tokar on the 4th inst., was Captain Frederick H. Forestier Walker, commanding the artillery in that engagement. He was the second son of Colonel G. E. L. Walker, now commanding the Royal Engineers at Hong-Kong, and grandson of the late General Sir George Walker, Bart., G.C.B., a distinguished Peninsular officer. He was born in March, 1862, and was educated at Petersham, and by the Rev. J. Pritchard Wargrave. He entered the East Kent Militia as a Sub-Lieutenant on June 13, 1881, but resigning his commission, in November, 1882, he proceeded to Egypt, and was appointed on the staff of Hicks Pasha, with the rank of Captain. He served under that General in his first expedition in the Soudan; but was invalided home, and returned to Egypt just too late to share in the fatal campaign of Kordofan. He was then appointed on Baker Pasha's staff; and, in the recent conflict, his behaviour was most courageous; he is described as having, after he was wounded, gone to protect the flying Egyptian soldiers, armed with his revolver, and bravely holding the ground for a quarter of an hour against the enemy, till his comrades saw him no more.

### ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HEWETT, K.C.B.

The British and Egyptian forces at Souakim, since the defeat of Baker Pasha on the 4th inst., have been put under the sole command of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, commander of our naval squadron on the East India station, whose flag-ship, H.M.S. Euryalus, had joined the British gun-boats already lying in that port. Sir William Nathan Wright Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., and K.C.S.I., is an officer who has performed various distinguished services in different parts of the world. He was born in 1834, a son of the late Dr. W. H. Hewett, M.D., of Bilham Hall, Yorkshire. He entered the Royal Navy in 1847, served with the Naval Brigade on shore in the Burmese and Chinese Wars, and in the Crimean War at the siege of Sebastopol, where he performed signal acts of gallantry. Being in charge of the right Lancaster battery, on Oct. 26, 1854, when the gunners were placed in great jeopardy by a sortie of Russians, "by some misapprehension the word was passed to spike the guns and retreat; but Mr. Hewett, then acting mate of H.M.S. Beagle, taking upon himself the responsibility of disregarding the order, replied that 'such an order did not come from Captain Lushington, and he would not do it until it did.' For the gallantry exhibited on this occasion," says the *London Gazette* of Feb. 24, 1857, "the Board of Admiralty promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant." On Nov. 5, 1854, at the battle of Inkerman, Captain Lushington again brought before the Commander-in-Chief the services of Mr. Hewett, saying, "I have much pleasure in again bringing Mr. Hewett's gallant conduct to your notice." Lieutenant Hewett was thereupon, after two years, decorated with the Victoria Cross. In the remaining actions of the Crimean War, he commanded the Beagle at the capture of Kertch and Yenikalé, and in the Azoff Expedition. He received the Crimean, Turkish, and Sardinian medals, and the Sebastopol clasp, the 5th Class Order of the Medjidie, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. In 1858 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and to that of Captain in 1862. He was Commodore on the West Coast of Africa, with H.M.S. Active, during the Ashantee War of 1873 and 1874, and took part in the campaign on land with his Naval Brigade, being present at the battle of Amoafal and the capture of Coomassie. For his share in that war Captain Hewett was rewarded with the title of a Knight of the Bath. He soon afterwards, in 1875, led an expedition to the river Congo against the pirates, who had committed various outrages on that coast. Sir William Hewett became Rear-Admiral in 1878. He served in the Egyptian Expedition of the year before last, at Suez and in the Red Sea, and was mentioned in the Parliamentary vote of thanks. He also received the Khedive's bronze star and second class of the Medjidie. He had, in the same year, been appointed to command the East India naval station, extending to the Red Sea and East Africa. He is a Knight of the Star of India. Sir William Hewett married, in 1857, Jane Emily, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Wood, British Consul at Patras.

### THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

Military and naval preparations have been actively going on for the advance of British forces to relieve the besieged Egyptian garrison of Tokar. The troops were to be assembled at Souakim, and were to be landed at Trinkitat on or before Saturday of this week, under command of General Graham. They will consist of four infantry regiments, including the Black Watch Highlanders and the Royal Irish Fusiliers, two cavalry regiments, one being the 10th Hussars, artillery and engineers, and a corps of Royal Marines, in all numbering about five thousand men. It is possible that the advance from Trinkitat to Tokar may take place on Monday. The Tokar garrison are reported to be short of ammunition, but to have provisions and water for their present wants. There is a report of their having made a successful sortie, and captured some cattle, killing above forty of the enemy. Osman Digna, the leader of the hostile tribes, has been directly communicated with by Admiral Sir William Hewett, who warned him that a British force is coming to relieve Tokar, and said that the British Government wished to avoid useless bloodshed, and would not injure the tribes if they desisted from opposing this purpose. The reply of Osman Digna was that he felt himself obliged to take Tokar, and must therefore fight the British who are at Souakim, and compel them to depart. Not much is known of the enemy's movements or intentions. Some hundreds of them, on Sunday night, came near the outer ramparts of Souakim, and fired two or three volleys of musketry, but retreated when the garrison stood upon its defence.

We received, late on Tuesday, from our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, the admirable sketch of the landing of Baker Pasha's unfortunate little army on the shore at Trinkitat, on the 2nd inst., which was effectively reproduced here by the photo-engraving process, within ten hours, and which is presented in the two middle pages of this Number. It is a most animated scene, characteristic of the bustle of a hasty disembarkation on a beach devoid of proper conveniences for the purpose; and the apparent confusion, the mingling of boat-loads of men and horses, Egyptian soldiers or gendarmes, black fellows of Zobeir's troop, European and Turkish officers, with baggage-porters, water-carriers, and other camp-followers, is delineated to the life. The steam-vessels which brought them from Souakim are seen lying outside, with the British gun-boat Sphinx, and a vessel fitted with the ordinary apparatus for condensing, or rather distilling, fresh water produced by the furnace, in steam, from the water of the sea. We may fancy that the disembarkation of the British forces this week, on the same spot, will have been conducted in a more orderly manner.

The sketch by our Special Artist which appears on the front page of this sheet represents the operation of signalling the

whereabouts of the enemy, in the neighbourhood of Trinkitat, for the information of Admiral Hewett, who took the entire command of land and sea forces around Souakim, after Baker Pasha's defeat, until the arrival of General Graham. Our Extra Supplement Large Engraving, from another of Mr. Melton Prior's sketches, shows the arrival of an Arab Sheikh and his followers, the chiefs riding on camels, the troop of wild spearmen on foot, to visit Baker Pasha in his camp at Souakim, a week or two before the late disastrous conflict, in which none of these promised native allies came to render him any assistance.

The following is a passage in our Special Artist's letter, dated Feb. 2:—"Yesterday a cavalry reconnaissance was made in the direction of the enemy; and as a swampy ground, or rather water and quicksands, lay between us, you may imagine the effect on the scouts. They went out, as shown in the sketch, in the evening gloom, but coming back was quite another thing, the horses struggling through; and, later on, coming right amongst the dangerous sands, they were nearly all lost. They tumbled over, unseating the riders, and they struggled on, but eventually lay down, and in some cases only the head could be seen. A large force was sent out to their assistance, but it was some time before they were rescued, and then at personal risk. The curious part was that the men did not sink in the sand, but the horses did."

The camel corps dispatched from Cairo for the service of General Graham's expedition is reported likely to be a failure, as there is great difficulty at the port of embarkation in getting those animals on board ship. We hope, nevertheless, that they will be sent round to Souakim in time to be made useful for the short campaign expected. We are indebted to Lieut.-Colonel H. St. Leger, of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, for a photograph of the camel corps, and a few particulars concerning its formation. It was raised, by order of the Egyptian Government, in April last year, 120 camels being procured from the Bedouins in the neighbourhood of Assouan, mostly of the Bisharieh breed, light and fast-trotting. They were marched to Cairo, a distance of six hundred miles, in twenty-one days. It was originally intended that each camel should carry two men, but this has been found too great a weight for rapid movement. With one man, fully equipped, and with provisions for three days, one of these camels is able to go fifty miles a day, for several days successively; it has been known to do fifty-six miles in fifteen hours, inclusive of halts, being at the rate of over six miles an hour. With two men on the camel's back, its speed would be reduced to a walking pace, of two miles and a half or three miles an hour. The men forming this camel corps, belonging to the new Egyptian army, are specially instructed in rifle-shooting, and none but good shots are retained.

Our sketches from Cairo, in the Supplement of this week, represent various incidents that may be of daily occurrence among the British soldiers and their officers there, some of whom are now sent off to Souakim. The 19th Hussars form part of the cavalry of General Graham's force destined for the relief of Tokar. The city affords those who stay in it a choice of novel spectacles and passing entertainments peculiar to Eastern life, which must naturally excite the curiosity of English "Tommy Atkins," and even of his superiors in military rank.

### GORDON'S JOURNEY TO KHARTOUM.

We are happy to say that General Gordon arrived safely at Khartoum last Monday morning. This fact was made known in London by telegraph through Cairo in the afternoon of the same day. He left Berber on Wednesday of last week, having been well received by all the native population, whom he assured of deliverance from Egyptian rule. "The people, great and small," he says, "are heartily glad to be free from a union which has only caused them sorrow."

Our illustrations of General Gordon's route up the Nile from Berber to Khartoum, and of one or two places, not in his route, possessing some geographical and historical interest, will be acceptable to many readers. The Fifth Cataract is about forty-five miles below Berber, where the Nile widens out, and there are a number of islands which produce the cataract. About twenty miles above Berber is the junction of the Atbara, the ancient Astaboras, also called the Bahr-el-Aswad. This river rises in Abyssinia, one of its branches being the Takazze. Some of its sources being close to those of the Shimfa, or Rahad, a feeder of the Blue Nile, this fact caused in ancient times the space inclosed by these rivers to be called an island, and it was known by the name of the Island of Meroe. The space thus inclosed may be roughly stated as about three hundred miles from north to south, and two hundred miles in its widest part from east to west. About fifty miles from the mouth of the Atbara, and, of course, on the eastern bank of the Nile, stand the Pyramids of Meroe. They consist of three groups, and there are, in all, about eighty pyramids. The presumption is that they represent the old sepulchres of the Kings of Meroe. Candace, Queen of the Ethiopians, mentioned in Acts, chap. viii., v. 27, is supposed to have belonged to Meroe, that being the name also of the capital, which is understood to have been somewhere not far distant from the sepulchres. These pyramids of Meroe possess one marked feature, distinguishing them from the pyramids of Egypt proper—that is, they have an external doorway or porch. As there is no entrance to the pyramid at these porticoes, it is quite possible that they were temples for worship, or making offerings to the dead. By comparing them with the pyramids of Ghizeh, it will be seen that they are also taller in proportion to their base. Another important point in these porches or temples is the existence of the arch; and that, too, an arch in principle, with a keystone. Shendy is nearly thirty miles above the pyramids of Meroe, and on the same side of the river. Shendy succeeded to what was left of Meroe's importance, and was the capital of the province at one time. It had kings of its own, and our illustration shows their ancient palace. The word "Melek" is Hebrew and Arabic for King. About twenty miles above Shendy are some important remains, situated a little to the east of the Nile. The place is called the Wadi Owatib, or Mecaureat. Not far from this are some sculptured remains of the temple of Abou Naga. Our illustration will show that the architectural details of these ruins, although bearing some resemblance to Egyptian art, are yet widely separate in character.

The journey of General Gordon, accompanied by Colonel Stewart, from Cairo to Khartoum, stopping three or four days at Berber to arrange matters with the people there, seems to have encountered not the slightest obstruction. His arrival at Khartoum, we are told by the *Times* correspondent in a telegram from that place, was greeted with "a wonderful demonstration of welcome, thousands of the people crowding to kiss his hands and feet, and calling him 'the Sultan of the Soudan,' and their 'Father' and 'Saviour.' " Gordon's speech to the people of Khartoum was received with enthusiasm. He said, "I come without soldiers, but with God on my side, to redress the evils of the Soudan. I will not fight with any weapons but justice. There shall be no more Bashi Basouks." A proclamation by General Gordon, as Governor-General of the Soudan, had been published at Khartoum, recognising the Mahdi as Emir of Kordofan, and promising the remission of one-half of the

taxes, and that property in slaves, or the sale of such property, shall not be interfered with. The view which Gordon has always held, while ardently striving and fighting against the system of hunting and kidnapping the native Africans to make slaves of them, is that it would be unjust, even were it practicable, to abolish slavery by force, without compensation and gradual preparation, which could not be obtained in the Soudan. He is of opinion that the slave trade can only be stopped, or at least diminished, by closing the market for slaves in Egypt, Arabia, and Turkey.

Immediately on his entrance into Khartoum last Monday, General Gordon summoned the Government officials, and announced his purposes. He next proceeded to create a council of local notables, who are all native Arabs. With Colonel Stewart and Colonel Coetlogon to aid him, he at once opened offices at the Government House, where any person with any petition or complaint, down to the poorest, is freely admitted and listened to. He caused the Government account-books, which record the outstanding debts of the over-taxed people, to be publicly burnt, together with the "kour-bashes" or whips, sticks for the bastinado, and other implements of torture. He next visited the prison, "and found it to be a dreadful den of misery. Two hundred wretches loaded with chains lay there; persons of all ages, boys and old men; some having never been tried; some having been proved innocent, but forgotten for over six months; some arrested on suspicion, and detained there more than three years; many merely prisoners of war, and one a woman, who had spent fifteen years in the prison for a crime committed when she was a girl. General Gordon at once commenced to demolish this bastille. All the prisoners will be briefly examined, and, if it be advisable, set at liberty. Before it was dark, scores of wretches had their chains struck off, and to-day Colonel Stewart is continuing this work. Last night," adds the *Times* correspondent in his telegram of Tuesday, "the town was in a blaze of illumination; the bazaar being hung with cloth and coloured lamps, and the private houses beautifully decorated. There was even a fine display of fireworks by the negro population, who indulged in great rejoicings till midnight. The people are devoted to General Gordon, whose design is to save the garrison and for ever leave the Soudan, as perforce it must be left, to the Soudanese."

The Egyptian Governor of Khartoum has been dismissed from office; and General Gordon has appointed an Arab Sheikh in whom he has perfect confidence to rule the tribes at Berber. He has made other arrangements for collecting the scattered Soudan garrisons, and sending the Egyptian troops home down the Nile, while the soldiers who are natives of the Soudan will remain in their own country.

### CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

In spite of occasional indications of an opposite character, there seems still ground for the belief that the Business Position has improved. It was something that no serious failure followed the settlement of last week, though as many conspicuous persons were, it is believed, all but exhausted, some degree of apprehension has been reawakened by the fresh decline which has taken place in Mexican Railway stock. At the settlement all outstanding accounts were balanced at 45, while almost immediately afterwards the downward movement was renewed. This was due at first to fresh sales in connection with weak holdings, and subsequently to the effect of a notification that the Government having failed to raise a small loan are about to exercise their right to tax railway receipts. Under these influences the price fell to 38½. From this point there has been a recovery, the market having on Monday afternoon been favourably affected by the traffic statement for January, which shows that of a gross take of £77,340, only £2240 was due to the carriage of railway material. The quickness of the response in the price shows how much more sound is now the market for this and other speculative and recently depreciated securities. Grand Trunk issues still fluctuate daily, but within a comparatively narrow range. The dividend is now expected daily. Two per cent on the Third Preference Stock would meet the fullest expectations of the market, and a little less would hardly be surprising, considering the difficulties of the half year.

Amongst other incidents of the past few days is a rise in Australian Agricultural shares, the price of which is now considerably above 100, while a month or two ago it was 20 less than that. The shares have 21½ paid, and they are therefore selling at 400 per cent premium. Landowning in our colonies has always proved the most remunerative of investments. This particular company was founded in 1824, while in 1826 was established the well-known Canada Company, whose shares, with £1 paid, are now nearly £100. The fall in Water Companies' stock has been conspicuous, but in relation to the prices the depreciation is not serious. Of course, a reduction in value in two days from 360 to 315, as in the case of New River stock, is an unpleasant experience for holders, and it is the more so that the causes at work are likely to be emphasised with the growth of public opinion against all monopolies. But against this must be set the conviction that the natural growth of revenue will soon overcome what is now being experienced.

Mention has often been made in these notes of the decline of public interest here in foreign Government stocks, but almost every week gives fresh evidence of this growing indifference to what was once the most popular of markets. Turkish "Five per Cent" Bonds, which are now receiving 1 per cent per annum, have further declined to 8½ or thereabouts. This means that even speculators regard the present debt arrangement as liable to be broken in upon by the necessities of the Turkish Government. Turkey can really not afford to pay anything on the debt. The revenue without deduction for that purpose is not enough to meet the demands the present methods of Government create, and just now there is said to be some desire on the part of Turkish military authorities to join in the Egyptian difficulty in the Soudan. If any serious effort were made in that direction financial collapse would be certain, and yet no one does more than look on, probably because remonstrance and interference have on former occasions been made in vain. The political dissolution of Turkey is proceeding from within at a pace which needs no acceleration from observers. So, apparently, think the Powers concerned.

T. S.

The Duke de Villa Hermosa has been admitted a member of the Spanish Academy.

While the fanciful and amusing little play, "A Moss Rose Rent" still constitutes the first section of the German Reed elegant entertainment at St. George's Hall, Mr. Corney Grain introduced on Monday night a new edition of his monologue, "Spring's Delights," full of good things and clever ideas. His musical illustrations of the pleasant new second part, "A Double Event," written by Messrs. Alfred Reed and Arthur Law, are lively and agreeable; and the new programme was most favourably received.





THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: ARAB SHEIKH AND HIS FOLLOWERS VISITING BAKER PASHA IN CAMP AT SOUAKIM.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

Exquisitely adroit in the faculty of feeling the public pulse and in their policy, Machiavellian in the very best sense of the term (the author of "The Prince" has been a shockingly calumniated writer, and he wrote a couple of comedies, one of which, "La Mandragola," is so sprightly as to be worthy the attention of the Haymarket management), Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft resolved that there should be no doubt about the success of the piece which succeeded "Lords and Commons." So they revived, on Saturday, Feb. 16, the English version, by Mr. "Savile Rowe" (a distant relation, I believe, of Miss Long Acre, who, you will remember, married Mr. Paddington Green) and Mr. B. C. Stephenson, of Victorien Sardou's play of "Nos Intimes." There have been other adaptations of this drama as "Friends and Foes," "Our Friends," and so forth; but "Peril," as produced some years ago, under the Bancroft management at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, and now successfully revived at the Haymarket, is undoubtedly the very best English rendition of M. Sardou's work. Messrs. Rowe and Stephenson have succeeded to admiration in Anglicising the French dramatist's scenes and dialogue; but they have been unable to neutralise a distinctly false note which, to English ears, mars the harmony of the whole play. "Nos Intimes" is a satire upon hospitality. A wealthy man keeps open house, and with a lavish hand scatters his bounty around him. His reward is to be disparaged and insulted by a malignant crew of selfish parasites and backbiters; while his most trusted friend does his best to tempt his (the wealthy man's) wife from her conjugal allegiance. The moral of all this would seem to be, Don't be hospitable, and don't trust your intimate friends. It is the story of "Timon of Athens" over again; and Shakespeare's noble drama has never been very popular on the stage for the reason that the mean selfishness and treachery which are its keynote are foreign to English character and English manners. With all our faults, we are a very hospitable and a very friendly people; and an English country gentleman, so hospitable, benevolent, and frank-hearted as Sir George Ormond in "Peril," would find troops of grateful and devoted friends. That which constitutes the charm of "Peril" is the strong vein of farcical comedy (as strong sometimes as in Lord Lytton's "Money") running through it; and there is, in addition, one really powerful and telling situation—the one in which Lady Ormond, terrified and brought to her right senses by the peril into which an originally mere thoughtless flirtation has brought her, denounces and repels the dishonourable advances of her husband's false friend, Captain Bradford. The part of Lady Ormond was acted on Saturday by Mrs. Bernard-Beere with great pathos and power; but it is a thousand pities that, with the exception of the great scene in which she escapes from Captain Bradford, and which fairly roused the crowded house to enthusiasm, her pathos and her power were mainly thrown away. That such should have been the case is not in any wise the fault of Mrs. Bernard-Beere. It is the fault of the cynicism of M. Victorien Sardou. Sir George Ormond's only sincere friend, Dr. Thornton, in order to discourage the perilous flirtation between Captain Bradford and Lady Ormond, has adopted the silly device of telling the latter that the amorous captain is suffering from heart disease, and that the slightest excitement may prove fatal to him. Thus, whenever Bradford renews his passionate protestations of love, Lady Ormond, remembering the doctor's admonition, does her best to soothe and calm the Captain, just as though he were a fractious baby. This Mrs. Bernard-Beere does with infinite art and in terrible earnest, including the most energetic of stage shrieks and the skilfullest of stage falls; but the audience, who are in the secret of the heart-disease hoax, only grin, which is precisely the reverse of the effect which the magnificent acting of Mrs. Bernard-Beere should have on her admirers. That when "Peril" has run its course, a new and strong part will be found for an actress who within so comparatively short a period has made such astonishing advances towards excellence in her profession is devoutly to be wished. In the meantime some judicious female friend should advise the lady, who, of course, looked very beautiful on Saturday, and was magnificently arrayed, to divest herself of the astonishing ful-lals with which she bedizens her raiment proper. She is all loops and bows, festoons and tassels, "flying jibs" and "clew lines," all very costly and tasteful, no doubt, but so multifarious and so superfluous that the eye scarcely knows where to find the real Mrs. Beere—a very handsome reality indeed—in the maze of millinery in which she shrouds herself.

Mr. Bancroft, exchanging his original part of Sir George Ormond for that of the honest friend, Dr. Thornton, acted excellently. He has done with solemnity, and infused into the Doctor's part much genial and almost airy humour. Mr. Conway, as the military good-for-nothing, who, in the end, obtains a staff appointment, when, if full justice had been done him, he should have lost his commission, and been compelled, to earn a living, to travel in the wine trade, gave a fully satisfactory portrait of the profligate, disloyal, and untruthful Bradford; and Mr. Alfred Bishop, and Mr. C. Brookfield, as the selfish Anglo-Indian, Sir Woodbine Grafton, and the equally egotistical lawyer, Mr. Crossley Beck, respectively, played capably into each other's hands. Mrs. Canning was very good indeed as the acrimonious Mrs. Crossley Beck; and Miss Julia Gwynne satisfactorily interpreted the trifling part of Lucy Ormond. Mr. H. Eversfield made an unmistakable hit as the lad Percy Grafton, Sir Woodbine's "model" son, who flirts with French *femmes de chambre* and reads Boccaccio on the sly, and makes himself sick with smoking his papa's cheroots; while the part of the Gallic waiting-maid is prettily played by Miss Augusta Wilton. Finally, it should be noted that Mr. Forbes-Robertson, most sympathetic of *jeunes premiers*, astonished the audience by the stout-heartedness and force of illusion which he threw into the part of the manly Sir George Ormond. Mr. Forbes-Robertson's "make-up" as a middle-aged country gentleman was artistically excellent, and he "acted up" in every way to his grey moustache and whiskers, and his general J.P. and M.F.H. aspect. In the scene where the fidelity of his wife is called into question by his false friends he rose to a height of dramatic power which should earn for him much discriminative commendation. "Peril," concerning the length of the run of which I shall not venture to prophesy, seemed highly to please the audience; and as a *lever de rideau* there was Mr. Burnand's pretty little trifle of "A Lesson," in which the inimitable Mrs. Bancroft was as inimitable as ever as Kate Reeve, and pretty Miss Calhoun was pleasant and graceful as Lady Duncan.

An ovation—well, more than an ovation—a real triumph, was accorded on Thursday, Feb. 14, to Mr. Burnand for his exceptionally merry and witty burlesque in a "Prologue, Three Scenes, and an Earthquake," called "Paw Clawdian," and to Mr. J. L. Toole for his excruciatingly funny performance of "Paw Clawdian" himself. As everybody has seen the real "Claudian" at the Princess's, and appreciated the artistic excellence of Mr. Wilson Barrett and Miss Eastlake, it is only necessary to say that Mr. Burnand's wild but ingenious travesty of the drama of Messrs. Wills and Herman is the best-natured and most inoffensive of caricatures. It is what the French call a "charge"; but the satire is throughout light, gentle, and pleasant. Mr. Toole was in excellent voice; his songs were marvellously mirth-

moving, and his attitudes alone as the patrician "cuss" of the Romano-Byzantine age were the perfection of mimetic farce. The merriest of families were the company who co-operated with the admirable comedian (I will trouble you to find me a droller one) to make "Paw Clawdian" the most brilliant of successes. Mr. Shelton, as the wicked Tetrarch Thariogalus, contrived, with laughable ingenuity, to give an imitation of an imitation; for his voice and gesticulation were full of suggestiveness of the voice and manner of the original Tetrarch at the Princess's, who, again, was full of suggestiveness of the voice and manner of Mr. Henry Irving. Mr. E. D. Ward as the Hermit, Coalhole-Clement (in early life I knew the real Hermit of Vauxhall; in the daytime he kept a little school somewhere in Lambeth, and was a learned, interesting man), surprised and delighted the audience by the unexpected display of a high capacity as a "lion comique," and sang and danced with humorously solemn *aplomb*. Miss Marie Linden was the "fetch," the wraith, the long-lost, the suddenly found twin-sister of Miss Eastlake at the Princess's. She was Miss Eastlake to a T, to a lip, to a hair of her towzled tresses, to a writhe, a spasm, a shudder, and a shriek; but underneath all this elaborate imitative power you could at once see that there was a goodly store of artistic originality and dramatic insight, all Miss Marie Linden's own. This clever young actress is rapidly rising in her profession. Miss Emily Thorne again had a conspicuous share in obtaining a triumph for "Paw Clawdian." As the slave wife Alserena, this always bright and cheerful lady acted and sang with all her accustomed intelligence and vivacity; and, as usual, turned her robust *physique* to gracefully droll account, "accepting the situation" with a light heart, and giving "weight" in every sense to the mirthfullest of the situations. No piece in which Miss Emily Thorne plays can hang fire; but on Thursday, the 14th, a whole park of comic artillery blazed away from the rising of the curtain to the falling thereof of "Paw Clawdian," one of the funniest and the best-acted burlesques that I have seen for a very long time. With "A Mint of Money" "Paw Clawdian" should fill Toole's theatre for months to come.

Only moderate success was achieved by "Margery's Lovers," an original comedy, in three acts, by an American dramatist, Mr. Brander Matthews, which was produced at the Court on Monday, the 18th, and of which I shall speak at greater length next week. Much of the favour which the manager and his company did succeed in securing for "Margery's Lovers" was due to the splendid acting of Mrs. John Wood as a "Down East" widow, "Mrs. Sal Webster." She was very cleverly seconded by Mr. Charles Coote, as a typical representative of young America by the name of Mr. Grant.

The exceedingly powerful acting of Miss Ada Cavendish in the leading rôle of "The New Magdalen" has drawn remarkably brilliant audiences to the Novelty Theatre in Great Queen-street. Mr. Wilkie Collins's clever play will very shortly, however, have to give place to Mr. F. Harvey's drama of "A Wife's Victory," with Miss Cavendish as the heroine.

G. A. S.

## MUSIC.

The Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace were resumed last week, when the eleventh performance of the twenty-eighth series took place. A novel feature in the programme was the ballet divertissement, "Fête Populaire," from M. Saint-Saëns's opera, "Henry VIII." The extract from this work comprised four pieces—"Introduction et Entrée des Clans," "Idyll Ecossaise," "Danse de la Gipsy," and "Gigue et Finale." National airs are introduced, and very effectively treated in their amplifications and surroundings, and the music would doubtless be heard to still more advantage in its stage situation. Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's skilfully written orchestral "Ballade," "La Belle Dame sans merci"—illustrative of Keats's poem—was given for the first time here. It was produced at a Philharmonic concert last May, and was then spoken of by us. M. De Munck played part of a violoncello concerto by Bernhard Romberg, and two short solos, skilfully; and Madame Carlotta Patti sang two arias with much effect. The overture to "Oberon" and Beethoven's Eighth Symphony completed the programme. Mr. Manns received the usual warm welcome on resuming his office as conductor.

Last week's London Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall was rendered special by a copious selection of Sir Arthur Sullivan's graceful songs, ballads, and part-songs. Some favourite pieces from these sources were very effectively rendered by Misses M. Davies and Santley, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Mr. Maybrick, Mr. Oswald, and the members of Mr. Venables' Choir. The brilliant pianoforte playing of Miss Maggie Okey and M. de Pachmann and solos on the violoncello by M. De Munck were included in the programme. This week's concert comprised a selection of old national ballads and songs, similar to that given a fortnight before.

The Philharmonic Society opened its seventy-second season, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday evening. The programme was of a substantial and varied nature. Of the performances we must speak next week.

M. Henri Logé gave a *matinée musicale* at the Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on Thursday, when he introduced some of his own compositions.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's concert of yesterday (Friday) evening was appropriated to a performance of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio."

Mr. Willing's Choir will give an extra concert, with the object of raising funds for restoring a church near Coventry, next Tuesday evening, when will be given the 57th Psalm, by Mr. E. H. Thorne, composed for the choir; a selection from Handel's oratorio, "La Resurrezione" (for the first time in England); and Mendelssohn's music to Racine's "Athalie," the illustrative verses of which will be recited by Mr. Santley.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given by the choir on March 25; and Mr. Bendall's new cantata, "Parizadeh," and Mr. Cellier's cantata, "Gray's Elegy," on April 22.

Handel's "Messiah" is to be performed by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Ash Wednesday, when there will also be a grand sacred concert at St. James's Hall, the programme including a selection from Sir Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World"; and his cantatas, "The Prodigal Son" and "The Martyr of Antioch."

The students of the Kensington School of Music give a concert next Thursday evening, the 28th inst.

The opening of the new season of the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden Theatre is announced to take place on Tuesday, April 29.

The Duke of Cambridge presented the prizes on the 14th inst. to the successful cadets at the Royal Military Academy.

Mr. Samuel Brandram's recital next Tuesday afternoon at Willis's Rooms will be "The Merchant of Venice."

Mr. John L. Child gave his fourth and last dramatic and miscellaneous recital of the present series on Tuesday evening at St. George's Hall.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The bill relative to manifestations in the public streets occupied the attention of the Chamber during the whole of last week. Finally, by 323 votes against 202, it was decided to pass to a second reading—only, contrary to the wishes of the Cabinet, who proposed Correctional Police jurisdiction for the offences that fall under the scope of this law, the Chamber, by 268 votes against 230, adopted an amendment of M. Goblet substituting a jury for the correctional tribunal—that is to say, the régime of liberty for the régime of reaction. The Cabinet will not resign on account of this defeat. M. Ferry has adopted Marshal MacMahon's motto, "J'y suis, J'y reste," and, in spite of the disagreeable votes of the majority, the other Ministers obey their chief. Even M. Tirard will not resign after all, although the way in which the recent loan was subscribed was equivalent, for him, to a defeat. Yesterday all the old religious rancour broke out again in the Chamber on the occasion of an amendment of M. Freppel proposing the establishment of almoners in the new professional military schools. There was tumult and exchange of high words, and hot protestations on the part of the Radicals and Republicans against the statement of the Prince de Léon, who maintained that none but believers knew how to die bravely on the field of battle. Finally, the Freppel amendment was rejected by 368 votes against 97, which shows a large majority for the unbelievers. On Sunday, the Jérômists held a meeting at the Cirque d'Été, and more than 4000 people voted an order of the day demanding the revision of the Constitution and the restoration to the people of the right of electing the head of the State. The Bonapartists of the Victorist group characterise the action of the Jérômists as ridiculous, because they propose to employ only "legal agitation." M. de Cassagnac maintains that the only "serious and practical opposition" to the present Republic is that which "is ready to employ both ruse and force to succeed."

The topics of the gossips this week have been the scandal of the Cercle de la Rue Royale and the caprice of the wealthy American Mrs. Mackay, who has burnt a portrait of herself, by Meissonier, for which she paid 70,000*f*. Mrs. Mackay was displeased with the portrait, and at one time refused to pay for it. Then, at last, she paid through the intermediary of a journalist, who, in his turn, is quarrelling with Meissonier. At the present moment the affair seems likely to lead to a duel. At the Cercle de la Rue Royale some member or members have been winning disloyally large sums of money by the use of marked cards. In the apparent impossibility of finding out the culprits, the club will probably have to be dissolved. The Cercle de la Rue Royale is one of the most aristocratic clubs in Paris, and a sort of Junior Jockey club. The scandal in question has created a great sensation.

The book of the week is Zola's new novel "La Joie de Vivre." I do not recommend any one to read it, not because it is foul or indecent—M. Zola this time has not sought to attract attention by those vulgar means—but simply because it is the most consummate picture of mediocre, paltry, middle-class life that has ever been painted from the pessimist point of view. The novel, to which the author has given the cruelly ironic title, "La Joie de Vivre," is enough to disgust one not only with life but even with love. Calmly, tranquilly, patiently, M. Zola seems to have incorporated in this volume the mature and conscious expression of his own personal conception of life and humanity, and in no book hitherto written has man been more degraded, debased, belittled, and disparaged. It is an implacably sincere analysis of the aridity, the ennui, the *tedium vite* that M. Zola has found characterising the psychological state of the present generation of his countrymen, and as such it is a document that posterity will consult with curiosity.

M. Theodore du Moncel, member of the Institute, eminent for his work in physics and his numerous inventions of electrical apparatus, died on Sunday, at the age of sixty-three.—M. Manuel Silveira, the new Spanish Ambassador, has presented his credentials to President Grévy.—The famous Spanish tenor, Giuliano Gayarré, sang at the Italian Opera on Saturday in "Lucrezia Borgia" with immense success. The audience displayed enthusiasm such as has rarely been seen in a Parisian theatre of late years. The tenor will sing fifteen nights at the rate of 5000*f*. a night.—Père Didon, the eminent Dominican preacher, who recently passed a year in Germany as a student, will publish this week a book giving his experience and ideas about the country. Père Didon's volume is expected here with great interest.

T. C.

The Roman newspapers state that last Saturday night four armed men fired at a carabineer who was guarding the railway on which King Humbert was returning from a hunting expedition. The carabineer, in return, fired at his assailants, one of whom was wounded. He seized a bottle filled with gunpowder, and with a lighted match in it, which the men had thrown at him. He also found a handkerchief stained with blood. It is supposed in Rome that the attack was merely for the purposes of plunder. The Italian Minister states that if the bottle which was picked up had exploded it would not have done any great amount of mischief.

The German Court having gone out of mourning for Princess George of Saxony, the Emperor William and his family attended a grand ball on Monday night, given by the Austrian Ambassador.

The Goldsmiths' Art Exhibition was formally opened at Pesth on Sunday by M. Trefort, the Minister of Public Instruction. The exhibition comprises over 7000 ancient Hungarian *objets d'art*, in gold and silver, of the greatest rarity, together with ornamental crowns, vessels, arms, and ecclesiastical utensils, estimated at 15,000,000 *fl.* total value.

The St. Petersburg *Official Gazette* confirms the news of the submission of all the Turcomans of Merv. They have surrendered to Gen. Komaroff, the Governor of the Trans-Caspian.

There was a brilliant assemblage at the British Embassy at Constantinople on Monday night to witness some private theatricals, in which Lady Dufferin took the leading parts. The theatricals were followed by a splendid fête. All the members of the Diplomatic Body and the élite of Constantinople society were present.—A cyclone has passed over the southern part of Georgia and Alabama. Fourteen persons are reported to have been killed at Amberson, in the latter state.

In consequence of the decision of the Dominion Government to grant a loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, has resigned. The French-Canadian members of the House of Commons refuse to support the loan. Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, maintains a firm attitude in the matter.

The return visit of Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and the Lyceum company to Chicago last week proved an immense success, despite the bad weather. During the week "Hamlet" and "Much Ado About Nothing" were given, the latter for the first time in America. The press and public are enthusiastic about "Hamlet."

The closing of the Calcutta Exhibition is fixed for March 8.



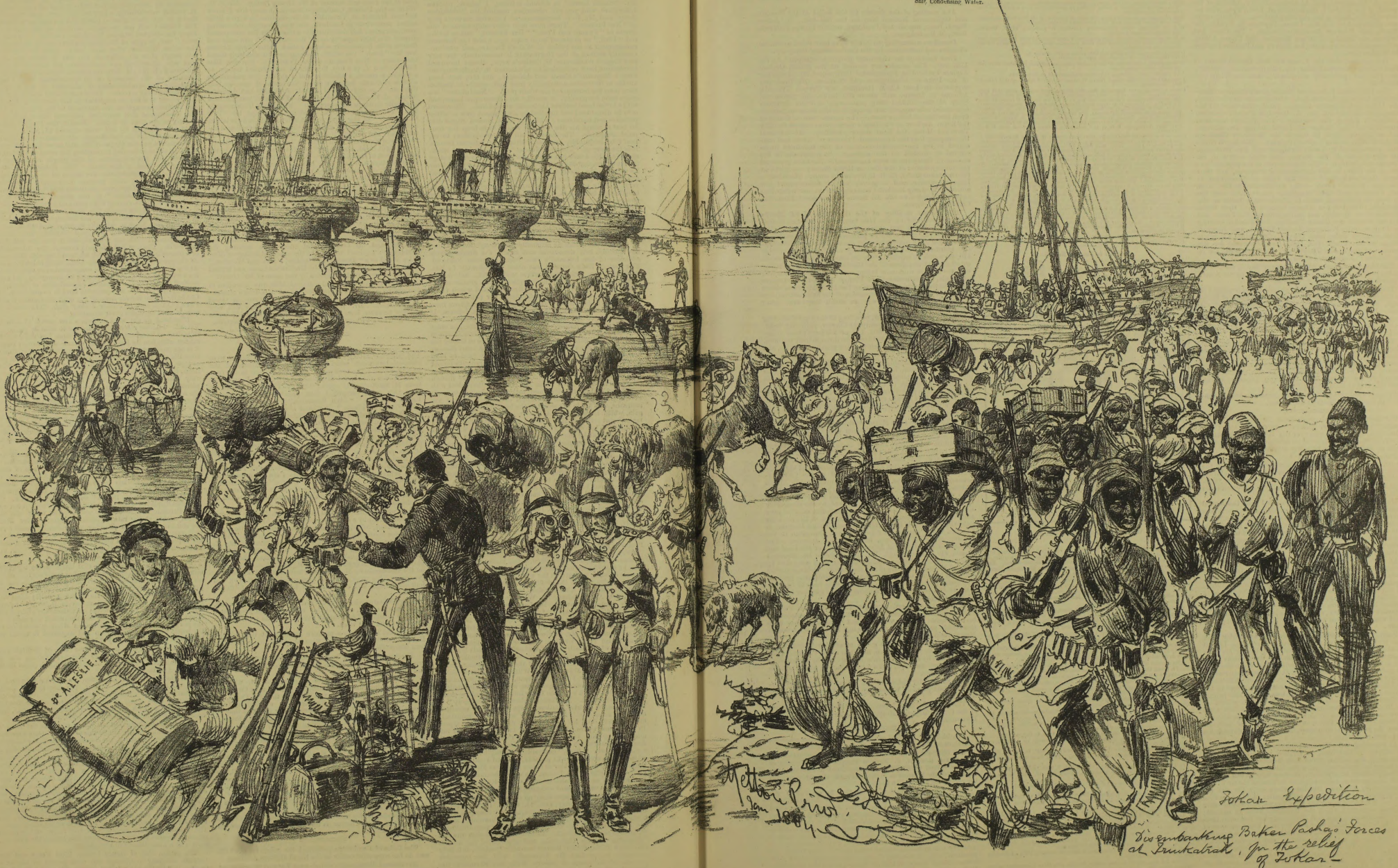
H.M.S. Nile.

S.S. Maudslayi.

S.S. Zulu.

S.S. Sheben.

Ship, Condemning Water.



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: DISEMBARKING BAKER PASHA'S FORCE AT TRINKITAT FOR THE RELIEF OF TOKAR.

FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR CORRESPONDENT, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

This sketch, together with many others, was only received late on Tuesday last, and was reproduced by the Direct Photo-Engraving Process in ten hours!



## THE COURT.

Previously to her Majesty's departure from Osborne, the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders, under Colonel Stockwell, marched through the grounds in the presence of the Queen for her inspection. Miss Gordon, sister of Major-General Charles Gordon (serving in the Sudan), was received by her Majesty, being presented by the Marchioness Dowager of Ely. The Duke of Teck visited the Queen; the Hon. Lady and Miss Biddulph, and the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero, were among her Majesty's dinner guests; and Captain the Hon. R. Drummond and Lieutenant Barlow, officers of the guard of the Seaforth Highlanders at East Cowes, were received by her Majesty last Saturday evening. Divine service was performed by the Rev. Canon Prothero on Sunday, the Queen and Princess Beatrice attending. The Court left Osborne on Tuesday, Princess Margaret and Prince Arthur of Connaught accompanying her Majesty and Princess Beatrice to Windsor Castle.

It is gazetted that the Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on Friday, the 14th (instead of Thursday, the 13th, as previously announced), and on Thursday, March 20.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a dinner at Marlborough House on the 13th inst. Covers were laid for forty, the Duke of Cambridge being a guest. The band of the Grenadier Guards and Mr. A. Gwyllyn Crowe's orchestra performed during the evening. The Prince has been generally in the House of Lords during its sittings, and on Tuesday night he was in the House of Commons at the division on the Vote of Censure. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord Carrington and Dr. Buchanan, has visited some of the poorest and worst courts in St. Pancras and Holborn. The Princess was at the popular concert at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, and their Royal Highnesses dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. Divine service was attended by the Prince and Princess and their daughters on Sunday, and the Duchess of Edinburgh came to Marlborough House in the afternoon. The Duke of Albany lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Monday, and in the evening the Prince and Princess were at the Gaiety Theatre. On Tuesday evening the Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, went to Drury Lane Theatre. The Prince has given sittings to Mr. Frank Holl, R.A., for his portrait for the Benchers of the Middle Temple, and the Princess has sat to Mr. Charles F. Turrell for her portrait.

The insignia of Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the newly-created Knight of the Garter, has been placed by Sir Albert Woods in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Palermo in command of the Channel Squadron yesterday week. The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by four of her children, visited the Peasant Festival, at the Albert Hall, in aid of the West-End Hospital, making numerous purchases. Her Royal Highness has visited the Haymarket, the Court, the Savoy, the Avenue, and the Vaudeville Theatres.

The Duke of Albany took part in an amateur concert at Esher yesterday week, in aid of the funds of the village national schools. He sang "The Sand of Dee," and was accorded an encore. Princess Frederica of Hanover was present. Last Saturday his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the committee of the Royal Tapestry Works, which was held at Buckingham Palace.

Princess Frederica of Hanover has joined the ladies' committee of the Chelsea Hospital for Women.

The Home Secretary has appointed Mr. George Shipton, Secretary of the London Trades Council, and Mr. C. J. Drummond, general secretary of the London Composers' Society, as two of the visitors of prisons and convict establishments, an office which has no salary attached to it.

There were 2649 births and 1528 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 160, and the deaths 408, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. There were only two deaths from smallpox throughout the whole of the metropolis.

Mr. Monk, M.P., on Tuesday presided over the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Amongst the subjects discussed were the present depression of trade, the amendment of the law of partnership, the assimilation of commercial laws in the United Kingdom, and the proposed establishment of district courts. Mr. Norwood, M.P., was elected president for the ensuing year.

An etching of the head of Mr. Gladstone, by Mr. W. Biscombe Gardner, has been published by the London Art Association, 124, Pall-mall. It is a work of no common power, of considerable size (about two-thirds the scale of nature), and will be a surprise to many, the artist being known mostly by his landscapes at the Academy and other exhibitions. Mr. Gardner has chosen an expression of concentrated energy, combative determination, and fixed resolve, such as his subject would wear when about to put forth his whole strength in debate.

Polling for the Parliamentary vacancy at Paisley took place yesterday week, when Mr. Stewart Clarke, the Liberal candidate, was returned by a majority of 1243 over his Conservative opponent, Lord Ernest Hamilton, the numbers being 3049 to 1806.—The result of the polling for West Somerset was made known last Saturday, Mr. C. T. Elton, Conservative, receiving 3757 votes—a majority of 762 above Lord Kilcoursie, the Liberal candidate. The election makes no change in the balance of parties in the House of Commons.—The polling at Northampton resulted on Tuesday in the return of Mr. Bradlaugh to Parliament by a majority of 368 votes above the 3664 polled by Mr. Richards, his Conservative opponent.—Mr. P. A. Taylor, who has represented Leicester during the past twenty-two years, has announced his intention not to seek re-election.

At a meeting of the Victoria Institute on Monday evening, the subject of Buddhism, in relation to Christianity, was taken up by Mr. Collins, whose long studies in India enabled him to lay before the meeting a careful statement of the rise and early history of Buddhism, showing how it had adapted itself, in some cases, to the religious customs at the time of its foundation by Gautama Buddha—whose early life was the very opposite of what it afterwards became; and how, as time went on, it reflected in various ways the peculiarities of other religious sects with which the Buddhists came in contact; hence the mistaken idea that Christianity had borrowed from it. The author concluded by showing from the discoveries of Mr. Rassam how much additional light had been thrown upon the existence of a primeval religion, and the value of the sacred record, the last two papers by Mr. Budge, of the Oriental Department of the British Museum, and Mr. Boscawen had well illustrated this. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Rhys Davids, Dr. Leitner, Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, and Mr. Coles, took part.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F B B (Dublin).—No. 2080 puzzled ourselves in the way you describe. Of course your name appears in the list of solvers.  
J P (Carnarvon).—See below. We have no correct problem of yours in hand, we regret to say, but shall be glad to receive a batch from you.  
L F (Howdon).—Solutions received up to the Saturday after the publication of a problem are acknowledged in our issue of the succeeding Saturday.  
E M (Darlington).—The problem appears to be sound, and is marked for early publication.  
T B R (Dublin).—It is understood that the paper mentioned has ceased to appear.  
T R C (Birmingham).—Before attempting to construct problems, you should study the works of others. There is really nothing problematical in such a position as that described in your letter.  
W H (Alderney).—A player giving the odds of a Queen at starting may, of course, promote any of his Pawns to that piece under the usual conditions.  
G L W (Belfast).—The Chessplayers' Chronicle is published by W. Morgan, 55, Gleditsia-road, London.  
G H (Regent-street).—When Miss Strickland's book was published the extract was quoted in every chess column and chess magazine then existing. Thanks for the trouble you have taken.  
O M (Copenhagen).—The address is lost; please supply us with it.  
G H S (Bayswater).—We do not give prizes for solutions.  
W M (Stafford).—The Book of the London Congress contains the latest rules and regulations for playing chess.  
J J C (Middlesboro).—Certainly; you can send solutions on postal cards.  
PROBLEMS received, with thanks, from C W (Manchester), C T Salisbury, O H Labone, and J Sargeant.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2071, 2072, and 2073 received from O H Bate (Cape of Good Hope); of No. 2074 from August Luck (Nice); of No. 2075 from F B (Stroud); of No. 2076 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2077 from W P Beach, H H C (Stroud); of No. 2078 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2079 from F B (Stroud); of No. 2080 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2081 from F B (Stroud); of No. 2082 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2083 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2084 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2085 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2086 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2087 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2088 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2089 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2090 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2091 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2092 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2093 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2094 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2095 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2096 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2097 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2098 from G H S (Bayswater); of No. 2099 from G H S (Bayswater); 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## THE SILENT MEMBER.

Save that the Prince of Wales has been exceptionally assiduous in his attendance at the House of Lords, nothing out of the way is to be noted in the placid current of events in the Upper House since their Lordships, at the invitation of the Marquis of Salisbury, passed a vote of censure on the Government for their policy in the Soudan by a majority of one hundred. Earl Granville, at one sitting, sought consolation for his defeat in airy sarcasm at the expense of Lord Wemyss, of whose "cross-bench mind" he lightly spoke in brushing aside the noble Earl's request for a further supply of cross-benches. Lord Cranbrook subsequently reminded the House of his existence by gently remonstrating with the Foreign Secretary for the delay in the issue of certain papers on Egypt. On Monday and Tuesday, Earl Granville had an awkward question to answer. Asked by Lord Salisbury whether the Government approved General Gordon's Khartoum proclamation, "permitting the re-establishment of the slave trade," the Foreign Secretary on Monday deprecated the growing custom of putting questions without notice, but judiciously observed that, "I believe if there is one man in the United Kingdom who understands slavery, and has the condition of slaves completely at heart, it is General Gordon. Any arrangement he has made will be found to be one calculated in the long run to be in favour of the views which he has entertained all his life."

Returning to the attack on Tuesday, the Marquis of Salisbury specified the difficulties that might arise from any proceeding calculated to foster the slave trade in the Soudan; and, upon Lord Granville's reading the Ministerial anti-slavery instructions to General Gordon on this point, the noble Marquis ingeniously retorted that he hoped the Government had no intention of sheltering themselves behind the gallant General—an insinuation for which the Foreign Secretary warmly (for him) said there was no foundation. With this matter, and the Earl of Dunraven's gallant but vain endeavour to persuade the House to censure the removal of Lord Rossmore from the Commission of Peace in Ireland, and the second reading of the measures of the Government and the Duke of Richmond for the prevention of the importation of diseased cattle, and a commendable commencement of legislation in other directions, their Lordships have usefully occupied themselves, reserving for the end of the week action regarding a vital domestic subject, in which the Marquis of Salisbury, to his honour be it said, has greatly interested himself. This is the Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the houses of the labouring classes, and as to the best means of improving them. By consent of her Majesty, the Prince of Wales will act on this Royal Commission.

The prescriptive right of questioning Ministers at the commencement of each sitting of the Commons has undeniably been abused to such an extent during the past few years as to need curbing. One obvious danger likely to result from this growing habit of catechising the Government on every imaginable topic was impressively dwelt upon in Mr. Goschen's luminous speech in the late Egyptian debate. The right hon. member for Ripon most seasonably pointed out that the natural desire of the occupants of the Treasury bench to afford the House all the information in their power might commit the Government, through an official reply to an idle or entrapping question, to a line of action which future events might prove it to be most inadvisable to have adopted. In addition to this grave reason for moderating the zeal of too-candid Ministers, and for restraining the inquisitiveness of the human notes of interrogation who find sport in puzzling and worrying Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State, another point has to be considered. It will be admitted that much of the valuable time of the House has been fruitlessly consumed by puerile inquiries of the most insignificant nature. This evil has, indeed, reached such a head that it may be hoped the time is ripe for the new Speaker to deal effectually with it.

The Vote of Censure debate in the Commons ended on Tuesday night as it was generally anticipated it would end—in a Ministerial majority against Sir Stafford Northcote's proposed resolution:—

That this House, having read and considered the correspondence relating to Egypt, laid upon the table by her Majesty's command, is of opinion that the recent lamentable events in the Soudan are due in a great measure to the vacillating and inconsistent policy pursued by her Majesty's Government.

Much of the arid and desert ground the leader of the Opposition and Mr. Gladstone traversed on the opening night was unavoidably travelled over again by the host of speakers who followed them. On the Thursday, however, Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Henry Labouchere, respectively, with characteristic humour and trenchant boldness, supported the non-intervention amendment of the hon. Baronet, who is wedded to local option in Egyptian affairs, apparently, as much as in English boroughs. Replying briefly, for a wonder, Mr. Gladstone so far agreed with Sir Wilfrid Lawson that he adopted his phrase of "Rescue and Retirement" as expressing the policy of the Government. Mr. Forster, in accordance with a habit which has become second nature with him since his secession from the Cabinet, administered a rhetorical dig in the ribs to Ministers by roundly blaming them for the delay in sending an adequate force to succour the garrisons of Sinkat and Tokar. Although Mr. Forster's argument went against the Government, his vote was promised to them. Sir Charles Dilke's answer was effective from a debating point of view. Sir Richard Cross could ill disguise his opinion that Egypt should now be under an English Protectorate. But the following evening Mr. John Morley (in a clear and statesman-like speech of much ability and vigour, listened to with evident interest by M. Clémenceau, who was among the distinguished visitors present) cited abundant reasons in favour of our retirement from Egypt at the very earliest moment consistent with the maintenance of law and order by the Egyptians themselves. To Mr. Morley succeeded Mr. Arthur Balfour, which mild and moderate member of the "Fourth Party" delivered a smart attack on the Ministry, only to be greeted by the smiles of the Premier and Home Secretary. The ability which what is deemed the "bumpious" manner of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice does not wholly hide was pungently shown in the Ministerial defence of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Equal ability characterised Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's earnest condemnation of the "do-nothing policy" of the Government in the Soudan at the close of last week.

But the Soudan was not to be the Sedan of the present Administration. The remarkable success that has—thus far—attended what may be termed General Gordon's Evangelical mission to Khartoum has materially helped the Government. As regards the debate, it closed quite brilliantly. On Monday, the closely reasoned argument of Sir John Lubbock against the resolution brought up Mr. Marriott from one of the Radical benches to pour a flank fire into the Ministry and the Liberal party preparatory to the portentous announcement that he should apply for the Chiltern Hundreds, in order to give his Brighton constituents an opportunity to re-elect him—this time in the Conservative interest, if at all, it is thought. To the highly-pitched censure of Lord John Manners, Mr. Childers returned the soft

answer, which the proverb says should turn away wrath. Then came the pyrotechnic Tuesday, when the prolonged discussion may be said to have closed amid a display of oratorical fireworks. Though neither a rhetorical Brock nor Payn, Mr. Houldsworth, the new Conservative member for Manchester, delivered himself of an exceptionally able maiden speech in hearty condemnation of the Government. To him succeeded the able and eloquent lieutenant of Mr. Parnell, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Joseph Cowen, both of whom were loudly cheered by the Opposition for their scathing and lively sallies, most effectively delivered, against the Egyptian policy of the Ministry. The carefully-prepared invectives of Mr. Cowen were aimed like barbed arrows at the devoted heads of Ministers, who found a clever, acute, and well-equipped champion, however, in Mr. Goschen. The right hon. member for Ripon concluded a powerful and interesting speech with the epigrammatic declaration that "I have the courage of my opinions, but I have not the temerity to give a blank political cheque to Lord Salisbury." There was only Mr. Gibson to intervene between Mr. Goschen and the Marquis of Hartington. The Secretary for War's power for straightforward hitting was displayed to advantage. The Prince of Wales dropped into the Peers' Gallery in time to hear one of the most spirited addresses Lord Hartington has delivered for some time. His Lordship carried the war into the enemy's camp; and challenged them to produce an alternative policy. With a welcome infusion of energy and spirit into his reply did Sir Stafford Northcote wind up the debate in the small hours. Sir Wilfrid Lawson then withdrew his amendment. Amid loud Ministerial cheers was the result of the division declared—the defeat of Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution by a majority of 49—311 against 262 votes. There were grounds for the satisfaction of Ministerialists, who made up their majority in spite of the defection of Mr. Cowen, Mr. Montague Guest, the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, and thirty Irish Home Rulers (in sheep-like obedience to the mandate of Mr. Parnell) to the Conservative camp.

The Conservative "whip" was snatched in vain for Wednesday. Mr. Bradlaugh, re-elected the previous day for Northampton, did not march to the table to take the oath. Nor did Sir Stafford Northcote move his familiar resolution of exclusion. The pleasure was postponed. But, as the *Times* boldly said in the morning, this unseemly wrangle between a majority of the House of Commons and the borough of Northampton should now be terminated by the passing of an Affirmation Bill.

Wednesday was devoted mainly to the washing in public of the dirty linen of the Irish Home Rulers. Mr. O'Connor Power, with the oratorical force which always makes a speech from him acceptable, attacked Mr. Parnell for his misguided conduct of the Land League agitation; and Mr. Healy, with considerable vigour, assailed Mr. O'Connor Power in return, reserving his strongest denunciation for the Orange Party. Lord Rossmore had a staunch defender in Lord George Hamilton, whose emphatic condemnation of the Parnellite policy should conclusively show Mr. Parnell how injudiciously he acted in leading his followers into the lobby with the Conservatives on the Soudan division.

## NOVELS.

Dramatic representations, before they became chiefly pectoral and crural, so far as the ladies who perform are concerned, were supposed by many worthy persons to be didactic, and to convey to the spectators and audience a lesson of life—such a lesson as it would be well for young and old to mark, learn, and digest; and perhaps, notwithstanding Wycherley, Congreve, and many other lively gentlemen, it was so on the whole. In the present day, however, we look principally to the novel, especially when it belongs to the class of which *Hester*: by Mrs. Oliphant (Macmillan and Co.), is an ornament, to teach us at the same time that it entertains us. No doubt we have novelists, too many of them, who answer to the Wycherleys and Congreves of the dramatists, and who write stories which introduce the reader to personages and scenes of an instructive, indeed, but a dangerously instructive kind, and mischievously interesting and seductive withal; but "*Hester*" is not a story of that sort. It is admirably written and put together, it is fairly interesting, it is suggestive and admonitory, and there is not a blush in the three volumes of it. Moreover, it is a tale of "contemporary life"; and its precepts, therefore, are the more pertinent and the more likely to be both intelligible and serviceable. We feel quite at home from the very commencement, at which we are told about a bank, a sudden run upon that bank, and impending ruin averted by the happy thought of a faithful clerk and the alacrity, energy, and "fiery family-passion for the name" (to say nothing of her property) displayed by an economical old, or, at any rate, elderly lady. For, though all this is but introductory, and took place many years before the date of the story proper, the same thing happened yesterday, is happening to-day, and will happen to-morrow, and is clearly entitled to be called "contemporary." *Hester*, the heroine, after whom the novel is named, delays her coming until the forty-fourth page of the first volume is reached, at which she appears as "a tall girl of fourteen, outgrowing all her frocks and all her previous knowledge, and thirsting to understand everything." She is the ensample on the present occasion; and her history, showing how she bore herself under the changes and chances of this mortal life, is hereby recommended to readers in general, and especially to such as be of her own sex and of her own or of a riper age. But, although *Hester* must be the heroine, if titlepages have any meaning, and if it be anything to be left at the end of the narrative with two eligible gentlemen to choose a husband from, yet, on the other hand, the chief part is played, the more heroic nature is exhibited, the more edifying end is made by Aunt Catherine. This is the lady who saved the bank, and whose experience will probably act as a warning to any liberal and romantic soul who may dream of providing for a colony of poor relations. The poor lady, though not a she-Solomon or even a Queen of Sheba, comes to much the same conclusion as the preacher came to about the affairs of this world, though she expresses herself in different terms, saying, that it is "all mockery and delusion, all farce except when it is tragic." And "so," as the jovial song has it, "say all of us."

A very funny preface, written by Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd, who shows very little discrimination and very little knowledge in his contemptuous denunciation of "our contemporary school of lady novelists," coupling together writers so widely different as Mrs. Riddell and Miss Rhoda Broughton, and describing their works, as well as those of other ladies, as "trees laden with apples of Sodom and Gomorrah," will do more harm than good—will perhaps do much harm and certainly no good—to *The Valley of Sorek*: by Gertrude M. George (George Redway), the novel which it is intended to serve as a commendatory introduction. To adopt the ungenerous plan of trying to obtain favour for one lady-novelist by wholesale vilification of other lady-novelists is a course which excites antipathy, and is, therefore, unlikely to meet with success, especially when the vilification is so couched

as to testify of recklessness or ludicrous ignorance. However, let us turn to the novel itself. It is a crude performance, so far as the art of putting a story together is concerned; but that is no more than was to be expected in the case of a beginner. The intention of the story is excellent, though the style in which it is told causes it to bear a strong resemblance to an expanded tract. As regards the title, in case anybody should be apprehensive of an Oriental romance, be it known to all whom the fact may concern that the characters, scenes, and incidents are English and of modern date, and that the words of the title are simply meant to convey a hint about the purport of what, for want of a more appropriately descriptive expression, may be called the plot. Samson, we know, "loved a woman in the valley of Sorek, whose name was Delilah;" and the hero of this tale, who is no Samson, however, though he is a fine, good-looking fellow, is as enamoured as the gigantic Israelite was of as fair a creature as the treacherous Delilah; but there the analogy stops, for in the novel the hero's wife has certainly no desire to betray him to his enemies; and, though her carnal attractions do undoubtedly cause him to fall away from his high ideal of religious duty, he has only himself and his mismanagement to thank for the evil that comes upon him. We are told, on high authority, that believing husbands and wives shall sanctify unbelieving wives and husbands respectively; but the writer of this novel seems to hold that a worldly wife is sure to be the ruin of an unworldly husband, if, at least, the husband have a weak point in his character. And this, unquestionably, is the safer teaching, though the other may appear to be in accordance with Apostolic doctrine. At any rate, in this novel the cause of true religion is energetically upheld, the backslider is punished, the sinner is brought to repentance, the unbeliever is somewhat suddenly and causelessly converted. Something is said in the preface about this new novelist's originality and many other good gifts; and this opinion, within certain limits, can here be cordially indorsed.

Unexceptionable in moral tone, as all this writer's stories are, vivacious in style, flavoured with a pungent, and perhaps a somewhat acrid humour, the story of *Susan Drummond*: by Mrs. J. H. Riddell (Richard Bentley and Son), is one that cannot fail to be read with interest, pleasure, and thankfulness. Our old friend the wicked baronet, the profane, hard-riding, hard-drinking, horsey, unprincipled, impetuous, graceless reprobate, once more appears on the scene, but he has undergone so successful a treatment at the hands of this literary Madame Rachel, who can make the most superannuated characters "beautiful for ever," that it is delightful and refreshing to meet him again. And then he has a lovely daughter who, though she has more than one conspicuous mote in her eye, as might be expected of her father's child, is a very interesting, artistic, lifelike sketch. The soldier-banker, however, who relinquishes the field of glory for the field of finance, on the most praiseworthy grounds, is the cleverest, the most original, the most striking, the most effective piece of portraiture. No exception shall be made in favour of the heroine herself, fair Susan Drummond, whose acquaintance it is a privilege to make, though only in print and in imagination. To see her riding in the flow is to fall in love with her at first sight. So at least it was with the soldier-banker, who, cool, sage, stern, business-like, unromantic as his nature would have seemed to the world to be, caught but a glimpse of Susan Drummond in the Park, and felt at once that, as the French say, she had entered into his blood. She was certainly something very much out of the common. There she rode with the ease and confidence of a she-centaur, "with her fair, honest face, with her hair, which was neither brown, nor yellow, nor red, but a marvellous mixture of all three, with her exquisite complexion and sweet, tender mouth"; and, above all, with "the intangible and indefinable charm which had its source no man could tell where." She was a creature of whom it may be said that "whatever the fashion of the earthly tabernacle her soul inhabits, nevertheless from the windows of even the poorest habitation some passer-by catches the glimpse of a countenance never for ever to be forgotten." That is the sort of woman she was; and it is well worth while to read how it fared with her and the soldier-banker. If the result should appear a little lame and unsatisfactory, the writer could probably plead a justification.

It is announced that the Alexandra Palace and Park, with the horticultural gardens, are to let.

The vacant ribbon of St. Patrick will, it is understood, be bestowed on Lord Howth, in room of the late Lord Donegall.

The fifty-eighth annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy was opened at Edinburgh last Saturday.

The Oxford and Cambridge sports have been fixed for Saturday, March 29.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple have awarded pupil scholarships of one hundred guineas each to the under-mentioned students:—Common Law, Mr. C. de C. Hamilton; and Equity, Mr. A. H. Dennis.

The first of the series of conversazioni to be given by the art club newly constituted in connection with the Royal Water Colour Society, with Sir J. Gilbert, R.A., P.R.W.C.S., at its head, was held on Wednesday, at the gallery.

Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the steam-ship *Lusitania* and of the ship *Stirlingshire*, which sailed from Plymouth and Glasgow, respectively, with emigrants in December last.

The *Times* understands that Mr. Howard Vincent contemplates resigning shortly his appointment as Director of Criminal Investigations, as on the occasion of the next general election he intends to offer himself as a candidate for Parliament in the Liberal interest.

For the forthcoming International Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, 150,000 square feet of space have been applied for by exhibitors from Austria, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Our Portrait of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Fox, of Piccadilly; that of the late Dr. Armand Leslie from one by Strommeyer and Heymann, of Cairo; that of the late Captain Forester Walker, by the Soho Bazaar School of Photography; and that of the late Mr. T. Chenery, Editor of the *Times*, by Messrs. T. and J. Holroyd, of Harrogate.

The directors of the Bank of England, who had under their consideration for some time the expediency of adopting electric lighting throughout the building, resolved some time ago, as a first step to intrust to the Electrical Power Storage Company the fitting up with incandescent lamps of the private drawing office, the bill office, and a portion of the securities vaults, making a total of 150 lamps. The work has now been completed, and on Monday afternoon the deputy-governor (Mr. J. P. Currie), accompanied by several of the directors, made an inspection of it, and expressed their satisfaction.





FORTIFIED RESIDENCE OF THE ANCIENT KINGS OF SHENDY, BETWEEN BERBER AND KHARTOUM (GENERAL GORDON'S ROUTE).



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: ZOBEHR PASHA'S CAMP OF BLACK TROOPS AT SUEZ DOCKS.

## THE LATE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

The late Mr. Thomas Chenery, who died at his chambers in Serjeants' Inn on Monday week, was an accomplished Oriental scholar, as well as an experienced journalist, and was personally much esteemed. He was born in Barbadoes in 1826, received his education at Eton, and at Caius College, Cambridge, and was afterwards called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed by Bishop Wilberforce the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford in 1868, when he received the degree of M.A. in that University, and became a member of Christ Church. In 1869 the Sultan nominated him a member of the Second Class of the Order of the Medjidie, and in 1870, being an excellent Hebrew scholar, he was appointed by the Committee of the Convocation of Canterbury one of the revisers of the authorised version of the Old Testament. He was also honorary secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. He resigned the Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic in 1877, and in November of the same year succeeded Mr. Delane as editor of the *Times*, having been long before on the literary staff of that journal. He attended, as one of the London delegates, the Congress of Internationalists which was held at Florence in September, 1878, and last year at Leyden. His most important contributions to Arabic studies were his translation of "The Assemblies of Al Hariri, with Notes Historical and Grammatical," 1867; and his edition of "Machberoth Ithiel. By Yehudah ben Shelomo Alkharizi," 1872. He was also the author of various literary and political writings.

The Board of Trade have awarded their silver medal for humanity in saving life at sea to Captain William Thomson, master of the ship *Medea*, of Greenock, in recognition of his humane and praiseworthy services to the shipwrecked crew of the barque *Lauderdale*, of Liverpool, whom he rescued at sea on Jan. 18 last.



THE LATE MR. CHENERY, EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

## INTERNATIONAL PEASANT FESTIVAL.

A very pretty and ingenious fashionable public entertainment took place on the last three days of last week, at the Royal Albert Hall. This was the International Peasant Festival, a Fancy Costume Bazaar, held under the patronage of the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, to profit the funds of the "West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, and Epilepsy." The wares at the stalls were as "national" as they could be, in most instances having been brought direct from the countries under whose banner they were offered. At the Belgian stall, however, was a piece of needlework, worked and sent by the Princess of Wales. The hall was kept open each evening till ten o'clock, and concerts and dramatic entertainments were given at frequent intervals. The bands of the Royal Horse Guards and the 2nd Life Guards were in attendance. In the centre of the area was a beautiful kiosk adorned with plants and flowers, which stood for Ireland; and Lady Granville Gordon, the Hon. Mrs. Yorke Bevan, and their assistants, wore distinctive and pretty costumes, supposed to be Irish, in which red and dark green were combined. Taking the fancy stalls in order, first came China, presided over by the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, with Lady Auckland, Mrs. Kendal, and others. They did not affect the costume of the Flowery Land, but a real Chinese page was at hand. Lady Tarbat, Countess Lutzow, and half-a-dozen colleagues, had obviously more opportunity with Switzerland. The ladies to whom the reputation of Austria-Hungary was intrusted had also a grand choice with the costumes of Bohemia, Ischl, and the Tyrol. The very name of Scotland suggests tartans, feathers, and brave array, and there was a strong staff in this department. Mrs. Kemmis Betty was head of the clans, and Lady Elibank and the Princess Hellen Rundheer Singh, of Kapurthulla, in the Punjab, with some gentle-





INTERNATIONAL PEASANT FESTIVAL AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.



men in martial dress, gallantly assisted. Russia introduced a display of furs, and two or three striking peasant costumes. Among the ladies here were the Dowager Countess of Aylesford, the Duchess di Marino, Lady Warwick, Lady Dartmouth, and Lady Georgina Legge. Denmark and Iceland fell to the lot of Lady Churchill and others; India and its fine work, to Mrs. Adrian Hope, Lady Howard de Walden, and their assistants. Canada showed plenty of white fur and dresses indicating spotless snow. England was not represented by a great variety of her rural population, though a young gentleman seemed to have put his whole heart into the character of a ratcatcher. The Baroness von Bissing presided at the German stall, where there were some good Hessian dresses. Lady Seymour and other ladies conducted the representation of France, which was largely that of the Watteau period. Australia and America had no peasant costumes to show, but an imitation weather board hut for the former, and an assortment of notions with the Stars and Stripes for the latter, justified their appearance. Spain and Belgium made a good display, the Belgians somewhat affecting historical rather than peasant costumes. Under the sign of "The International," were found refreshments, with champagne on tap, and a well furnished corner for American drinks. Mrs. Ronalds was chief, and her assistants included Lady Wharndcliffe, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Walsingham, Lady Charles Beresford, Lady Hilda Higgins, and Isabella, Countess of Wilton. The "Red Cross Hospital" stall, managed by Mrs. Proctor and Lady Tankerville, was also a success. The bazaar was visited on Friday by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, with four of her children, and the company each day comprised a large number of persons of rank and fashion. On Monday night the festival was adjourned to Willis's Rooms, where it concluded with a grand fancy ball.

### BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

The Royal Hospital of Bethlem is a metropolitan institution of historic interest; and those who have studied the progress of modern improvements in the treatment and cure of the insane will read with interest a notice of the services of one of its oldest and most faithful officers. We refer to the late Mr. Edmund Smeeth, head attendant on the male side, who died on the 11th inst., after over forty years' connection with the hospital. He performed all his duties with such judgment and humanity that he has deserved a parting word of praise. He had seen the reform of Bethlem Hospital successfully inaugurated by Dr. William Wood, of Roehampton, father of the present Assistant-Physician, and this success confirmed by those who followed him in the good work. In a subordinate degree, Mr. Smeeth assisted in bringing about many of the minor reforms, all tending to the amelioration of suffering and to the modern and happily more humane treatment of the afflicted. His instincts always led him to work loyally with those under whom he acted; and he had acquired that general knowledge of men and things which only experience gives. Though with no scientific pretensions, his powers of observation had been so well applied, and he had gained such familiarity with the various phases of lunacy, that his judgment was seldom at fault. He was personally much beloved and respected by the officers of the hospital and the patients. His funeral, at the Brompton Cemetery, last Monday, was attended by Dr. W. R. Williams, Commissioner of Lunacy, formerly Resident Physician of Bethlem, Dr. G. H. Savage, the present Resident Physician, Dr. Hack Tuke, a Governor, the Rev. J. S. Vaughan, Mr. G. H. Haydon, and other officers of the Hospital, with some of its older attendants; nor were the patients unrepresented.

The patients of Bethlem Hospital are occasionally entertained with concerts, lectures, and instructive or amusing exhibitions. Last week they had an interesting lecture on "The Hudson's Bay Territory," illustrated with views and

figures shown by the lime light, from Mr. Walton Haydon, late medical officer at Moose Fort, who has collected much original information about the natural history of that region, and the habits of the Indian fur-hunting tribes.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

From Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. we have some pleasing songs, which will be welcome in drawing-room circles. "Crowning the Seasons," by J. L. Roeckel, is flowing and melodious, and the same praise may be awarded to "Children's Vows," written and composed by Cotsford Dick, the first being suitable to almost any vocal calibre, the second being peculiarly available by a contralto or baritone. "The Brocade Gown," by C. Marshall, is expressive, although characterised by unpretending simplicity of style. "You Say," by C. T. Speer, is also simple in both melody and accompaniment, while yet conveying the sentiment of the words. "Hey-dey," by E. H. Lemare, is piquant and lively; and "Answered," by W. A. Slaughter, is entitled to the same praise. None of these songs require more than the average compass of voice. Messrs. Cocks are continuing their very cheap series of vocal duets for ladies' voices, which now numbers twelve books, each of which contains pieces in various styles by composers of the past and present. The same firm has issued some effective pianoforte pieces—"Measure, a Slow and Stately Dance" (in the antique style), and "Ninon," a graceful "Impromptu," both by M. Watson; and "Message Bienvenu," a pleasing and characteristic solo by L. H. Meyer.

From Messrs. Cocks and Co. we also have "Three Organ Pieces," by Dr. W. J. Westbrook, consisting of a march, an air with variations, and a pastoral movement, in all which musicianly scholarship, and a practical knowledge of the effective treatment are successfully displayed. "Une Cascade de Fleurs," by F. Lemoine, is a brilliant and showy pianoforte piece, affording good scale practice. Mr. G. F. West's pianoforte duet entitled "Faust" is an effective arrangement of favourite themes from Gounod's popular opera.

"Princess Ida, or Castle Adamant"—the successful piece in which the literary powers of Mr. W. S. Gilbert and the musical genius of Sir Arthur Sullivan have been so successfully associated (as in former instances)—has just been published by Messrs. Chappell and Co. Of the merits of the work we have already spoken in noticing its recent production at the Savoy Theatre, and need now merely record its publication by the eminent Bond-street firm, for voice and pianoforte, and for pianoforte alone; the instrumental arrangement from the full score being made by Mr. G. L. Tracy, of Boston, U.S.A. Adaptations of the favourite pieces of the opera, in various shapes, are also issued by Messrs. Chappell and Co.

Messrs. Keppel and Co.'s recent publications include some agreeable vocal music, which will be welcome in the drawing-room. Among the most attractive pieces are "For one alone" (song) and "Meeting" (duet), by Ciro Pinsuti; "The Maiden's Nod," by G. Fox; "Hail and Farewell," by D. L. Ryan; "Loved for ever," by W. Carter; "Ever since then," by H. Clendon; "Beyond," by A. L. Mora; "Hope, my darling," by A. H. Behrend; "The Lovers' Leap" and "Waking and Dreaming," both by E. Harraden; "A Pathway Fair" (duet); and "Three Magpies" (song) and "A Song Without Words," all by J. L. Roeckel. The last, notwithstanding its title, has words by the late Mary Mark Lemon (Mrs. Douglas Blaker), some sentimental lines referring to a past hearing of a veritable "song without words."

Mr. Alfred Hays has issued a handy and inexpensive edition of M. Chassaigne's "Falka," the comic opera composed by M. Chassaigne, now running a successful career at the Royal Comedy Theatre. The popular pieces of the same opera—for voice and piano, and in other arrangements—have also been published separately by Mr. Hays.

### MR. BROADLEY'S DEFENCE OF ARABI.

A second edition has just been published, by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, of the narrative, already noticed by us, in which Mr. A. M. Broadley, the barrister who led the defence of "Ahmed Arabi the Egyptian," upon his trial at Cairo, in December, 1882, relates the whole course of that inquiry, from his arrival there on Oct. 18. "How we Defended Arabi and his Friends" is a very interesting story; and it is, in our judgment, one of three books which are indispensable to be studied by those readers in England who think it their duty to get a correct knowledge of the circumstances of British intervention in Egypt. The other two books which we recommend are "Egypt," by Baron de Malortie, an impartial examination of the conduct of "Native Rulers and Foreign Interference," and of the Anglo-French "Dual Control," previous to the events of 1882 (publisher, Mr. Ridgway); and, secondly, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's able and honest work, "Egypt and the Egyptian Question," published by Messrs. Macmillan, which presents a complete outline description of the social, economic, and administrative conditions of the country, and of the desirable and practicable measures of reform. Neither of these writers, both of whom are eminently trustworthy on the particular subjects which they had to investigate, expresses a favourable opinion of the motives and conduct of Arabi and his "National Egyptian" party. Mr. Broadley, nevertheless, has little difficulty in citing their testimony, and likewise that of Lord Dufferin and other persons of high authority, to prove the justice of Arabi's views upon what was wanted for the benefit of Egypt. It was Mr. Broadley's task, especially, which he undertook with sincere conviction, to dispel the accusations of selfish intrigue, of wanton sedition, treason, and usurpation, and of complicity in acts of violence and mischief, which were laid to the charge of his client. The personal innocence of Arabi was to our mind perfectly clear before his trial commenced, however much we might disapprove some of his actions, by which he rashly and ignorantly, from mistaken notions of patriotism, brought himself into conflict with the Government of Great Britain. We were among the first to protest against the demand that this man, whose brief dictatorship had not been sullied by a single act, on his part, of rapacity, treachery, or cruelty, should, after freely surrendering to British commanders as a prisoner of war, be handed over to summary execution by court-martial. The wise and just interposition of our Government secured him the opportunity of a fair trial, and he had the aid of English legal advisers and advocates; the result of which was that the enemies of Arabi dared not persist in charging him with any such crimes as the Alexandria massacres, or the burning of that city, knowing that there was an overwhelming amount of evidence for his acquittal. He was advised, finally, to allow the prosecution to end with his formal pleading guilty to the indictment for simple rebellion, as Kossuth or Garibaldi might have done without dishonour; and to accept with dignity his exile to Ceylon. Mr. Broadley has good cause to feel a certain degree of self-congratulation upon his success in this historic case; and his narrative of the entire transaction, with lively personal anecdotes of the Khedive's Ministers and courtiers, as well as of Arabi and his companions in misfortune, is an instructive exhibition of Levantine character and manners. It is illustrated by Mr. F. Villiers with some very life-like sketches. The author has written for this new edition a short preface, in which he points out that Nubar Pasha has already chosen four of Arabi's intimate associates for appointments of high trust in the Ministry now holding office under the superintendence of Sir Evelyn Baring; while General Gordon has borne witness to Arabi's honesty and ability, predicting that he will eventually return to Egypt, and suggesting that "England might well utilise his services and count on his good faith. To have killed him," says General Gordon, "would have been both an injustice and a political blunder."

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DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE.

A small woman, dressed in widow's weeds, with faded blue eyes and a pinkish nose, was fumbling over the latch, trying to open the gate.

## BERNA BOYLE.

BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL.

AUTHOR OF "GEORGE GEITH," "THE SENIOR PARTNER," ETC.

### CHAPTER XV.



ALL the way to Clear Stream Cottage—and the way was long—Mrs. Boyle's discourse ran a turbulent and excited stream on the stranger who had appeared in church. Her talk consisted of a series of ejaculations and questions. It was "many a long day" since she had seen so handsome a man—his eyes seemed to "pierce her through."

"Did you ever behold their equal?" she asked her daughter. "I did not look at him, mamma," answered Berna.

"Well, I'm not finding any fault with you for that," said Mrs. Boyle. "It's as well even for so young a girl as you are to keep her eyes to herself. Still, it's a pity you did not just take a glance. I wonder who he can be. Some grandee, I shouldn't be a bit surprised! I never did see anything like the door just as if the whole church belonged to him."

"His pew does, I suppose," ventured the girl. "I don't think it. Beechfield can't be in the parish, and it's a burning shame he should have a square seat, and better people than he ever came of forced to put up with the box we are shut into. Ah! one of these days I'll have a few words to say to Mr. Garnsey he won't like; and I'll not forget to mention that square pew when I am about it."

"Why, how has Mr. Garnsey offended you, mamma?" asked Berna. "By his ungentlemanliness, if you must know. He nearly rode over me awhile ago, and when I spoke to him about it he asked me why I did not keep out of the road, as if the road wasn't as much mine as his."

Berna did not answer; she must indeed have been dense had she failed long ere that moment to understand most of her mother's little tricks. "I never saw more shapely hands on a man," said Mrs. Boyle, recurring to the hero question. "Mr. Garnsey's looked coarse beside them. I'll warrant those hands have never done any hard work; and oh! the beautiful diamond ring he wore on his little finger, flashing and glittering till it fairly dazzled me. I wish I knew who he was. I am afraid old Mr. Crummles will be no wiser than myself!"

Like the single line of epitaph which could be read a hundred and forty-four, different ways, Mrs. Boyle contrived out of one man's appearance to ring the changes for two Irish miles, and when she reached home the subject seemed as far from being exhausted as ever.

"Have you heard about the handsome stranger we had to-day in church, Ruth?" she asked, when that elderly hand-maiden came in to lay the cloth. "He was a proper sort of man. Did you tell Nurse about the way he stared me out of countenance, Berna?"

"No, mamma," murmured the girl; and one swift glance at her downcast face told Ruth who the stranger was.

"Anybody might think," said Mrs. Boyle, addressing her daughter, "we were seeing strangers every day, for all you seem to think or care about them. I declare I did not know which way to look. His eyes seemed to be every place at once. I couldn't lift mine without meeting his full. I wonder he wasn't ashamed of himself, and in church, too. As I was telling this girl coming along—it's not often we see anything like him. Mr. Garnsey, of course, put himself forward, setting the pew door wide, as if there wasn't another seat—half-empty—seats where he'd have been far more at home than where he was. I do wish you could have seen him, Ruth: coal-black hair, not curly, but with just a wave in it; bright, dark eyes; a skin like a gipsy's, only clearer; and a ring you wouldn't match in any jeweller's in Belfast. I don't know that I ever saw his equal; and there are fine men, and plenty, to be met any afternoon in Sackville-street. I wonder who in all the wide world he can be. I would like well to know where he comes from."

"Should you, mem? I think I could tell you," said Ruth. "That's a good joke; and you never set eyes on him in your life."

"I'm not so sure of that, mem. By your description of him, if he's not Mr. Muir's son, he might be that son's twin brother; and a pretty sort of character he is, if we're to believe all the tales that are told about him."

"But he can't be Mr. Muir's son!" exclaimed Mrs. Boyle. "Berna, you know he can't."

"How should I know, mamma?"

"You're quite right, Miss Berna," said Ruth; "how should you know anything about Mr. Muir's son? It's not very likely. For all his good looks, I'm told he's as wild a lot as ever went headlong to destruction. His old uncle took and reared him, and gave him the best of training and of schooling—paid his expenses at the College in Dublin, and meant to start him as a gentleman; but he couldn't do it. The bad blood came out, and he was forced to turn him out-of-doors for his ill-behaviour. And now he's no better than a common jockey, going about to fairs and markets, and consorting with all sorts of characters but respectable. Mr. Garnsey ought to think shame of himself, having the young man at Beechfield. To be sure, Mr. Garnsey's not much to boast of in the way of respectability; but he should think of his motherless daughter.

People are laughing already, and saying Gorman Muir has as keen an eye for money as ever his father had."

Having finished which criminating sentence, Ruth placed the spoons and knives and forks on the table with great energy, and retired from the field, where Mrs. Boyle remained for a moment stricken dumb.

"Did you ever hear, Miss Berna," asked Ruth that night, as she was brushing the girl's long hair with tenderly caressing hand, "how Mr. Muir fell in with his first wife, and money to start him in this farm? And he has got on past the common; for when he came first to these parts he never thought to live at Ardilaw."

No. Berna had not heard anything about Mr. Muir's antecedents.

"Well, it seems there was up in the county Donegal a young lady, motherless, like Miss Garnsey, but more lonely still, because her father was married for the second time, and spent all his time in England with his grand wife and the sons she bore him."

"Yes, Nurse, and the young lady?"

"She couldn't have been much account," went on Ruth, "or she never could have so far forgot herself as to talk like an equal to one such as Hewson Muir, the son of her father's bailiff. Don't you think that yourself, Miss Berna?"

"Indeed I do," answered the girl. Her face was half hidden by a veil of hair; but in the glass Ruth could see it flush crimson as she spoke.

"Well," resumed the woman, "by what I can understand, this went on for a long time, till at last he persuaded her to marry him, making sure she would have her mother's fortune. Instead of that, not a penny of it came to her, and you may be sure that was a fine disappointment to young Muir."

"You mean Mr. Muir, our landlord?"

"Of course I do; he was young once; he was far younger than his son is now when he got so far over the poor girl as to induce her to do such a thing as marry him—the wicked wretch that he was. However, the secret was kept for awhile; but it leaked out in time, and Mr. Gorman—that was the father's name—came over from London and turned his daughter out of doors, and wouldn't forgive her, though she begged and prayed him to do so on her bended knees."

"Ah!" exclaimed Berna, with a little gasp.

"I don't say it was right," said Ruth; "for, after all, no matter how far wrong she had gone, she was still his own flesh and blood; but still it must have been hard for one like Mr. Gorman to find his child had so demeaned herself. Any way, he wouldn't forgive her, and Muir found himself married, and his father discharged from his situation, and little between them all and beggary."

"What did he do?" asked Ruth's auditor.

"He took a cottage in the neighbourhood and laid himself out to annoy his father-in-law. You may be sure the Gormans didn't like the notion of having Mr. Muir settling down at



their very gates. So the family lawyer was taken into counsel; and they proposed among them that if the pair would go away to Australia they should have something to begin the world out there on."

"How was it they did not go?"

"He agreed to go: The lawyer paid the passage-money, and never gave Muir the amount they promised till he was on board the vessel. Then he managed somehow to give them the slip, and the first thing they heard from him was that he had taken this farm, that his wife had a son, and that she was dying. She couldn't stand the life, poor thing! She had been delicately nurtured—never knew what it was to put her hand to anything, or do a turn for herself. Then the father and mother lived with them: and it must have been cruel work for one reared as she was. They say she died of a broken heart. She made one appeal to Mr. Gorman for the boy; but he'd have nothing to do with him or her. She just dwined away and died. The person that told me said she wasn't heavier nor a child when they lifted her into her coffin. Her mother's brother, Mr. Trevasson, shamed Mr. Gorman into having her buried among her own people; but I don't know that did her much good. He had just come home from abroad, and he took the boy and brought him up like his own son, and they say he'd have done well by him, and left him money at his death, only the cloven foot peeped out. This young man's worse nor his father ever was, I understand—a wild reckless devil—God forgive me for calling any of his creatures such a name; and oh! Miss Berna, my dear, have a care, and remember you've no father living to look after you, and the mistress, in a manner of speaking, wants to be looked after herself; and though it's no use crying over spilt milk, why did you ever refuse the old lady's offer to go and live with her in honour and comfort? I can't bear to think of all you threw away, and just for nothing. You see yourself the mistress could content herself better among those she was used to once than if she had the choice of the first in the land."

Berna did not answer for a moment. Slowly and thoughtfully she drew a strand of her hair through her fingers, before she said,

"If it had to be done over again, Nurse, I should still say I would never leave mamma."

"Well, dear, it's a pity, that's all. You'll have to be wonderful wise to keep yourself to yourself, if you don't want to get into trouble. It is a wicked world, and besides—"

"Are you going to talk all night?" asked Mrs. Boyle, entering the room; "and do put up your hair, Berna. Anybody would think it was something wonderful to see how fond you are of sitting with it all streaming down your back."

"Nurse was telling me about Mr. Muir's first wife, mamma," said Berna, gathering her obnoxious tresses together and coiling them round her head.

"Nurse might find something better to do than stand repeating idle gossip—on a Sunday, too," retorted Mrs. Boyle, with a good deal of acrimony. "For my part, there is nothing in the world I think so ill of as evil speaking and backbiting. It would be a great deal more fitting for Nurse to sit down and read her Bible than to stand there encouraging you in vanity, and telling stories that likely have not a word of truth in them."

"It is gospel truth, mem, that a lady married Mr. Muir, and never rued doing so but once," replied Nurse, stoutly.

"We can only speak about people as we find them," persisted Mrs. Boyle; "and I can only say I consider Mr. Muir a most obliging and agreeable person."

"Well, mem," said Ruth, with the familiar freedom of an old servant, "each one to her taste. I only know Mr. Muir wouldn't be mine."

#### CHAPTER XVI.

The equinoctial gales had swept over Ardilaw; all the flowers, fuchsias, marigolds, dahlias, and hollyhocks, which during the autumn made even Mr. Muir's neglected garden one mass of colour and beauty, were lying sodden and dead, awaiting the great "redding up," which only took place when nothing else about the farm required attention. Brown and yellow leaves littered the lawn and the meadows lying beside the stream. On the apple-trees there still remained a few russets. Miss Muir was letting "hang" while the dried-up stalks would bear their weight. The hay and corn had long been carted into the yard and built into great stacks, where already a colony of mice and rats were snugly ensconced in winter quarters. The potatoes were all stored in the spacious outhouses—not "clamped," as is the English custom. Not a thing was in the fields, save mangolds and swedes. A pause had ensued in country life; and under the gleams of a watery sun in late October the rural landscape looked strangely still and lonely.

Even at Beechfield, not a scrap of mignonette or bit of heliotrope remained to greet the passer-by with a whiff of the departed summer. In the greenhouses there was little to be seen but chrysanthemums. Nature seemed taking a rest before covering her head and disappearing from sight under the snows of December and the frosts which so bless the earth when they come early in the year.

One fine morning, not three months after that day when he came across the hayfield, leading his horse by the bridle, Gorman Muir and his father walked slowly up the hill leading to Craigtanlet. They had paced the length of the back avenue at Ardilaw, and wandered out into the Bangor road more for the convenience of uninterrupted conversation than with any idea of exercise.

Very early the younger man had, according to his wont, gone down to the post-office for his letters, and it so chanced that he brought one back with him which Mr. Muir imagined might change all his plans.

It was from Mr. Trevasson's solicitors, inclosing the long-deferred order for one thousand pounds. Gorman had expected this order for such a period that he at length relinquished all hope of getting it; then, in a moment, as so often happens, when the matter was well-nigh forgotten, fortune came to him in the guise of a lawyer's letter. Since its arrival he had been very quiet and thoughtful, and Mr. Muir felt he could know no rest till he heard what his son meant to do.

"Now you've got the money," he said, "I suppose you'll be for leaving us."

Gorman looked at him, and hesitated a moment before he answered.

"I'm not so sure of that!"

"Why, I've heard you say a score times, if you'd the means, you would start for the wild West within a week."

"Yes; but you see I had not the money then. Now that I have got it, I shall think twice before I leave Ireland."

"What! Do you mean you'll stop on here?"

"Is there any reason why I should not?"

"No; no reason at all in the world; only I thought you were not just content."

"I was not; but I am growing more and more content every day. Money, as you have often told me, makes more; and I fail to see why, with this thousand pounds, I should not do a great deal of good for myself."

"That you might, man—that you might; and so you really have made up your mind to stick to the old county of

Down, instead of rushing off to a country where you know nobody, and where, as far as I can tell, nobody particularly wants you."

"That is precisely my intention," said his son; "if the county of Down will stick to me, I will stick to the county of Down. I have come round to your opinion that there is gold to be dug out of the earth here, without crossing the ocean to find a mine in America."

"I am sure and certain that there is," answered Mr. Muir.

"And I want to make a lot of money."

"And some day, perhaps, you'll be thinking of marrying?"

"Some day. Yes; no doubt; but not till I grow a good deal richer than I am."

"Maybe if you make up to the right woman you mightn't require to be so rich, after all."

"I should never like to be dependent on my wife."

"Well, I don't say that might be exactly necessary either," said Mr. Muir, laughing in his sleeve at the thought of how matters were taking the course he desired. "It is early days to be considering that part of the business, and I'm heart glad to find you've no thought of leaving us all. I was afraid when that letter came you'd be for packing and starting off at once."

"No," replied Gorman, "I'll not go—yet—at any rate."

"I hope you'll never go at all—I'd miss you now as I never thought to miss anybody"—and there ensued a moment's silence; while Mr. Muir turned his head in the direction of Scrabo to conceal an emotion of which, perhaps, he felt ashamed, and Gorman looked steadily up the hill, feeling also ashamed of himself, though from a perfectly different reason. It was Gorman who spoke first.

"Then I may remain at Ardilaw?" he said.

"Where else would you stay but in your father's house till you've a house of your own?" retorted Mr. Muir.

"If I stop, as I shall stop, since you are so kind, I do not think it would be right."

"Speak out! What's on your mind? What is it you think would not be right?"

"Now that I have money and am in the way of making money to remain a burden on you."

"What sort of a burden?"

"Well, my keep must cost something. I do not profess to be able to live on air—and—"

"You want to pay me for your board, I suppose. Now let one word serve; put that notion out of your head. Child of mine shall never give me money for his bite and sup. When I can't afford to bid those welcome I brought into the world, I hope I'll be nearly out of it. Besides, about a house like this, what do you think the keep of one more can signify? It's not like as if we'd go to market for the things we need; and we make no stranger of you. Just what we're used to ourselves we set before you, so never speak a sentence of that sort again. When you are any charge to me I have the use of my tongue, and can tell you, don't be a bit afraid."

"Thank you! I'm sure you are very generous."

"Generous! Nobody ever accused me before of being that, and I am very sure nobody will again. I'd be sorry, though, to act like old Mrs. Monro, who, after asking her son and her son's wife and the child and its nurse on a visit, quarrelled with them, and brought in a bill for six weeks' board and lodging. Faith! and she got it, too, for she processed them at the court."

"Well, if ever you repent, you won't have to process me, for I'll pay without a murmur," laughed Gordon; "but there is something I want you to give me leave to have and pay the expense of."

"And that is?"

"I should like a corner to myself, where you and I could talk over any matter we wanted to discuss without the chance of being interrupted. Now if I might furnish that room opposite to where we sit, and call it my own while I stop at Ardilaw, I should be very glad indeed."

Instantly that deep dull red which always gave the idea he must have received some heavy sudden blow overspread Mr. Muir's face, and though he struggled to answer calmly he could not command his voice, and was forced to keep silence.

"I am sorry," said his son. "I would not have said a word had I thought it could vex you. It was thoughtless of me. I will never mention a thing of the sort again."

"Wait a minute; don't be in such a hurry," entreated Mr. Muir with a mighty effort, temporarily strangling the demon of pride that had been choking him. "Between father and son there ought to be no huff taken when no offence was meant. You did put me out for a bit, I'll not deny; but that's all over now. You're quite right; the house is not what you've been used to; I felt how it would be before you came here; but I never thought you would find as little fault as you have done. In the first blush of it, though, if you consider, no man likes to be told his house, or his horse, or his furniture, or his manners might be mended; and I suppose I'm just as great a fool as my neighbours in that particular. But mind, Gorman, I'm not such a fool as to expect what contented me to content you; and there was a time once when I'd have liked well to gather handsome things about me, and hold my head higher it may be than I'd any right to hold it; but I was forced to give up that notion, as many another has had to forego his notion. When I first took possession of Kilmoor Farm, after paying for the tenant-right and a few odd things about the premises—all the best had been auctioned off—I found myself with a trifle over two hundred and eighty pounds to get cattle and implements and necessary furniture. You know it is reckoned the least any man can stock a farm with is ten pounds to the acre; so you can cast that out at your leisure. I had my father and mother to keep; and I've buried three wives, and spent a small fortune in doctor's bills; and the girls have all had some sort of education; and I don't owe one in the world sixpence, except the rent that'll be due to Mr. Garnsey next gale-day, and that's lying ready for him in the bank. I don't know how it has been done, upon my conscience, I don't," and Mr. Muir, overwhelmed with the remembrances of struggle which lay behind and the evidences of success spread around, paused in his vehement recital as though he had been suddenly struck with lightning.

"It certainly seems very wonderful," agreed Gorman, with hearty warmth.

"But I have run far away from what we started talking about," said Mr. Muir, taking himself well in hand like a horse inclined to bolt.

"Do what you please with that room where the grand ladies used to sit, as I've heard, with their hoops, and their hair powdered, playing the harpsichord and spinet, and working their sofa cushions, and such like, just as other ladies do to-day, only with a different sort of wool. Many's the time I've felt vexed myself to see it turned to no better use than a store of seed corn and beans and peas. There's not much doing now, so I'll tell Ned to begin and clear everything out, and after dinner I'll break the news to Bell, who'll, may be, not be best pleased. She has a wonderful temper of her own, Bell, and I'm not just so fond of crossing it."

"If you think my having the room will put her out we had better think no more about it. We ought not to cross Bell—she is such a capital manager."

"Sometimes it strikes me she is a bit too much of a manager. I've often lately had my doubts about the butter."

"About the butter—don't I speak plain enough?—you see it's a serious matter: she has the whole management of the dairy, and though we have more cows than we used I don't find that the quantity we sell increases as it ought."

"But Bell wouldn't do a thing like that," remonstrated the young man.

"Her mother would, at any rate; and there's no use blinking facts; children take after the mother, more's the pity; you're the very 'moral' of yours; Bell is her own mother, as one might say. I can't tell who Sarah strains after—nobody worth talking about, anyhow—while Carline, she has a way of gathering lovers round her just like what her mother had; Bell can't bear anybody to have anything or be made of but herself; and her mother, if she'd heard me remark a girl was pretty, would never have ceased scolding for a week. She was beyond the common jealous, and of me too!" added Mr. Muir, in righteous astonishment; "while as for Carline's mother, it was I had reason to be jealous of her. She just did it with a look and a trick of the eye, and a little half smile, so faint you'd have scarce noticed it. No matter who came, he stopped. No matter where we went, she was accounted a sort of saint—she had such pleasant manners and such winning ways; and I swear to you, Gorman, the happiest day of my whole life was the day I saw her a corpse; but I am talking folly and nonsense. What's the use of raking over dead ashes? We'll make a picture of that room yet; but if you take my advice you will just get off to Belfast as soon as you've had your dinner and bank that money, then, when you get home, don't heed a single word Bell says."

"I'll get off, I think, without waiting for any dinner," replied the young man. "The days draw in so soon now I shan't have any too much time in town."

"It might be just as well," agreed Mr. Muir, who preferred, when war seemed impending between himself and Bell, that the combat should be got over in private. "Go in and brush yourself up a bit. The horse'll be ready by the time you have done. Ned shall have him for you at the front door."

With the cold sunlight falling upon him through the leafless branches, Gorman Muir rode slowly down the avenue, as fine-looking a man, possessed of as untrained a nature as ever, in the old days when might was right, spurred on in tournament or battle. A thousand wild projects floated through his brain; dreams bright and fair deluded him with their false, smiling faces. He would be rich, honoured, courted; he would woo, and win, and wed the only girl he had ever seen he felt he could marry; he would build a great house, and buy a fine estate, and mix on equal terms with the descendants of those who once in hoop and powder held festival at Ardilaw; he would—; but at that point he was recalled to the realities of life.

A small woman, dressed in widow's weeds, with faded blue eyes and a pinkish nose, was fumbling over the latch, trying to open the gate.

"Allow me," said Gorman; and in a trice he was on the ground and holding the gate wide for her to pass through.

"Is Miss Muir within?" she asked, with modest trepidation.

Hat in hand, the young man assured her she would find Miss Muir at the house; then, leading his horse through, and closing the gate behind him, Gorman sprang into his saddle and, assured of Mrs. Boyle's whereabouts, selected the least traversed road to Belfast, which took him straight past Clear Stream Cottage.

He paused where the rivulet ran under the lane; and, rising in his stirrups, looked over the tiny domain. Not a soul was in sight—the place was utterly still. The very birds had hushed their songs and were quiet. Beside the parlour window Berna sat reading some book which evidently enchained her interest, for she never moved, though he watched her for some time.

At length, however, the curious influence one human being's scrutiny has over another asserted itself. Suddenly she looked up—saw a familiar face peering at her over the hedge; then, while a vivid blush mounted to her forehead, she closed the book and swiftly left the window, never to sit near it again.

(To be continued.)

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(To be continued.)

Mr. Thomas B. Bolitho, of Trewidden, Penzance, has been appointed Sheriff of Cornwall.

The Astronomical Society has awarded Mr. T. Ainslie Commonits gold medal for his photographs of celestial bodies.

Sir Richard Owen, in recognition of his eminent services to science, has been granted an addition of one hundred pounds to the Civil List Pension of two hundred pounds a year which he at present enjoys.

The Suffolk magistrates last week presented the Earl of Stradbroke with a large silver oval jardinière of old Dresden form, in commemoration of his ninetieth birthday, and on the occasion of his having held the Lord Lieutenantcy of Suffolk forty years.

The Bishops in Convocation of Canterbury adopted last week a motion, by the casting vote of the Primate, in favour of allowing licensed lay readers to conduct such services in consecrated buildings as are approved by the Bishop.

There being only five steamers arriving at Liverpool during last week with live stock and fresh meat on board from American and Canadian ports, the collective arrivals were considerably below the imports from the same countries during the preceding week. The past week's supply amounted to 923 cattle, 850 sheep, 4180 quarters of beef, 325 carcasses of mutton, and 50 hogs.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a binocular glass, which has been awarded by the Emperor of Germany to Captain Arkley, master of the British steam-ship Redesdale, in recognition of his services in rescuing the crew of the Hamburg steam-ship Claudius, when the latter vessel was run down by an unknown steamer off Cape Secratiff, on Sept. 2 last, and of the kindness with which they were treated on board his vessel.

Mr. Walter Besant, Mr. Comyns Carr, and other gentlemen, forming the temporary committee of a new association to be called "The Company of Authors," convened a meeting, which was held on Monday, with a view to organise the movement. The chair was taken by Sir Frederick Pollock.

Foremost among the objects of the movement are those of obtaining a copyright convention between Great Britain and the United States, and reforming the system of registering titles; but the company proposes to deal with many other matters affecting authors' interests. The honorary secretary is Mr. J. Tristram Valentine, No. 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster.



## OBITUARY.

## ADMIRAL DRINKWATER-BETHUNE.

Admiral Charles Ramsay Drinkwater-Bethune, C.B., of Balfour, Fifeshire, J.P. and D.L., Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Astronomical Societies, died on the 14th inst. at his residence in Queensberry-place. He was born in 1802, the second son of Colonel John Drinkwater, F.S.A., of Thorncroft, Surrey, Comptroller of Army Accounts, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Mr. Congalton, of Congalton, Mid-Lothian, entered the Navy at an early age, became Captain in 1830, Rear-Admiral in 1855, and Admiral in 1866, and was placed on the retired list in 1870. For his services in China he was made C.B. The Admiral married, in 1846, Frances Cecilia, only child of Mr. H. E. Stables, of Clapham, and leaves issue. He assumed the surname of Bethune in 1837, on his mother inheriting the estates of her brother, Mr. Congalton-Bethune.

## COLONEL MORGAN-CLIFFORD.

Colonel Henry Morgan-Clifford, late of Perrystone, in the county of Hereford, and Llantilio, in the county of Monmouth, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Hereford from 1847 to 1865, and formerly Colonel of the Monmouthshire Militia, died at Torquay on the 12th inst. He was born in 1806, the son of Mr. Morgan Morgan-Clifford, of Perrystone, by Sophia, his wife, second daughter and coheir of Mr. Jonathan Willington, of Rapla, in the county of Tipperary; and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He sat in Parliament eighteen years. He married, Aug. 12, 1834, Catherine Harriett, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Yorke, of Forthampton Court, in the county of Gloucester, grandson of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and leaves an only child, Marian, married, in 1860, to James FitzWalter, present Lord Dunboyne, who assumed, on his marriage, the additional surname of Clifford.

## MR. FOSTER, OF HORNBY CASTLE.

Mr. William Foster, of Hornby Castle, in the county of Lancaster, J.P. and D.L., died there on the 8th inst., aged sixty-three. This gentleman, besides being proprietor of the Queensbury Mills at Bradford, so extensive as to give employment to more than 3000 persons, was a very considerable landowner, and patron of two livings. In 1881-2 he filled the office of High Sheriff of Lancashire. He was eldest son of the late Mr. John Foster, of Queensbury and Hornby Castle, by Ruth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Abraham Briggs, and was twice married—first, in 1843, to Emma-Eliza, only daughter of Mr. Swithen Auderton, of Bradford; and secondly, in 1867, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hornby. At the General Election of 1880, Mr. Foster was selected as the Liberal candidate for Lancashire, but was compelled by weak health to decline the proposal.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Lady Morgan (Ada Maria), wife of Sir Walter Morgan, on the 5th inst., at Linden-gardens, Bayswater.

Mr. Montague Ainslie, of Grizedale Hall, Lancashire, formerly H.E.I.C.S., on the 1st inst., aged ninety-one.

Fleet-Surgeon Ingham Hanbury, C.B., at Bombay, on the 26th ult.

Lady Waugh, Cecilia Eliza Adelaide, widow of Major-General Sir Andrew Scott Waugh, F.R.S., on the 9th inst.

Mr. Lorenzo Nickson Izod, of Chapelized House, county Kilkenny, J.P. and D.L., on the 4th inst., aged seventy-two.

Dr. John Hutton Balfour, M.D., F.R.S., lately Emeritus Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Edinburgh, on the 11th inst., aged seventy-five.

The Hon. Mrs. T. C. Scott (Agnes), wife of Lieut.-Colonel, the Hon. Thomas Charles Scott, brother of the Earl of Clonmell, and daughter of Mr. Robert Godfrey Day, brother of the Bishop of Cashel, on the 11th inst.

Emily, Lady Dunalley, widow of the second Lord, and daughter of Cornwallis Maude, Viscount Hawarden, on the 10th inst., in her ninetyeth year. It is a remarkable fact that Sir Robert Maude, Bart., grandfather of this lady, was twelve years old when Charles II. died in 1685.

Colonel Compton Alwyne Scrase-Dickins, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Colonel 28th Regimental Division, second son of Mr. Charles Scrase-Dickins, of Coolhurst, Sussex, by the Lady Francis Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Charles, first Marquis Northampton, on the 11th inst., aged fifty-two.

Mr. James Kearney Aylward-Kearney, of Shankill Castle, county Kilkenny, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1837, on the 1st inst., at his seat near Whitehall, in that county. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Nicholas Aylward, of Shankill, by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. James Kearney, of Blanchville, and assumed, by Royal License, in 1876, the surname and arms of Kearney.

Captain Frederick Howard Forestier Walker, on Baker Pasha's staff, killed near Tokar on the 4th inst., aged twenty-one. This gallant soldier was second son of Colonel George Edmund Lushington Walker, R.E., by Camilla Georgiana, his wife, only daughter of Major-General Patrick Calder, R.E., and was grandson of General Sir George Townshend Walker, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.T.S., a distinguished Peninsular officer.

The Rev. Arthur Loftus, M.A., second son of General William Loftus, M.P., Lieutenant of the Tower of London, by Lady Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of George, first Marquis Townshend, on the 8th inst., in his eighty-ninth year. He married, in 1836, Mary Anne, only child of Rev. William Ray Clayton, Rector of Ryburgh, and had a son, Mr. George William Ferrars Loftus, of Breconash Lodge, Norfolk.

Commander John Townshend, R.N., F.R.G.S., at his residence, Wandsworth, London, on the 11th inst. He was for thirty-seven years engaged in active service in all parts of the world, and was present at the siege of Oporto, 1831, and at the storming of St. Jean d'Acre, 1840. He was also present at the blockade of Alexandria and the siege of Sebastopol. Since his retirement from the service he led a life of active usefulness for many years as Town Commissioner and chairman of the Local Government Board at Weston-super-Mare, and in connection with many philanthropic and Christian institutions there.

Portraits of the Queen and the late Prince Consort, presented by her Majesty to Mrs. S. C. Hall in 1877, have been given to the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton by Mr. S. C. Hall, in fulfilment of the wishes of his late wife.

In the Queen's Bench, Mrs. Edwards, as executrix of her first husband, Captain Harrington, claimed the sum of £1319; but Mr. Edwards, her second husband, set up a counter-claim, and Mr. Justice Mathew gave judgment in his favour, remarking that the money had not been left for Mrs. Edwards's separate use, and that there was no settlement made upon her second marriage.

A presentation was made last Saturday to Mr. Surtees Phillpotts for his valuable services during the past ten years as Head Master of Bedford Grammar School. The testimonial consisted of a purse of 200 guineas and an address, and the presentation was made by the Mayor of Bedford. The money is to be invested and devoted to prizes for proficiency in English literature.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN CORNHILL.

Among the recent metropolitan improvements is the rebuilding of some premises in Cornhill, for Messrs. Street, and Co., the well-known advertising agents. The style of the architecture is Italian classic, as best adapted for commercial frontages, but with rich ornamental carvings on the lower parts in keeping with Renaissance work. This building was erected from the designs and under the personal superintendence of Mr. William



STREET IMPROVEMENT: NEW BUILDING IN CORNHILL.

C. Street, A.R.I.B.A., of Westminster Chambers, the builders being Messrs. Dove Brothers, of Islington. There are two shops on the ground floor, but the upper part of the building is entirely devoted to the business of Messrs. Street and Co.

From the thirty-ninth annual issue of Messrs. Mitchell and Co.'s "Newspaper Press Directory," just published, it appears that there are now in London 401 newspapers, in the provinces 1177, in Scotland 181, in Ireland 156, in Wales 80, and in the British Isles 20; the total thus being 2015. The magazines, including the quarterly reviews, number 1260.

Mr. Roundell, M.P., presiding last week at the presentation of the prizes and certificates in connection with the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors, which took place in the Congregational Memorial Hall, drew attention to the largely-increasing number of girls whose names appear in the lists, and to the considerable advantage which they possessed over the boys in the results.

A futile effort was made by a minority of the London School Board on the 14th inst., to limit the borrowing powers of that board; it was resolved to ask the Metropolitan Board to obtain power for raising loans to the extent of £700,000 for next year, though without binding the board to borrow the full amount.—Mr. Mundella, speaking at the opening of a new Board School at Kentish Town, last Saturday, said he believed the School Board to be one of the most beneficent institutions ever established by Parliament. Having defended School Board expenditure, he said he was determined that, whilst there should be no improper over-pressure of children, the standard of education should not be lowered.

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## END OF "THE TALE OF TROY."

Dr. Schliemann's excavations at Troy have extended over a "period of ten years," a length of time which has "a fated connection with the legend of the city." The explorations have not been continuous; the Doctor began in 1870, and carried on his labours till 1873. *Troy and its Remains*, which gives the history of the work performed, appeared early in 1875. In 1879 the hill of Hissarlik was again attacked by the spade, and an account of what was done appeared in a new work called *Ilios*, published in 1880. This is the fullest and most complete record of any that Dr. Schliemann has published in this country, and it may be said to contain the most thorough account of every detail of the explorations. At the end of 1881 another army of spades resumed the siege, and continued at work till the end of July following. Under the title of *Troja* an account of this has just appeared. It will be seen that this archaeological siege has reached even to the twelfth year, but as the twelve contain the ten, Dr. Schliemann, with his devotion to Homer, selects that number to express the duration of his labours. He says that his work at Hissarlik is "now ended for ever," and he leaves it finally to the judgment "of candid readers and honest students." However long continued these excavations have been, and important the objects found while they went on, it cannot be said that the many questions about Troy and Homer have as yet been settled. Professor Jebb revives an old controversy as to whether Ilium Novum stood on the same spot as the Homeric Troy. Dr. Schliemann assumes that it did, and that he has laid bare both of these places. Professor Mahaffy defends this position taken up by the Doctor. The siege of Troy as related by Homer was a series of incidents, and this discussion between two undoubtedly learned Professors is only an incident in the archaeological battle. There are many other points which can be fought over, and a new volume, such as "*Troja*," is sure to call forth the literary and learned champions into the field of wordy war. The real truth seems to be that there are so many questions involved, literary, historical, and archaeological, and some of them so very obscure, it will be a long time before even an approximate agreement of opinion on such a subject can be expected. As long ago as 1874 Max Müller expressed himself: "That Ilium is not likely to be found in the trenches of Hissarlik, but rather among the muses who dwell on Olympus, and who know all things." Many think in this way, and to them the objects found in Dr. Schliemann's explorations are but feeble forms of evidence. In truth, no stronger proof could be given than Dr. Schliemann's discoveries, that if the place he has explored is the Ancient Troy, the Homeric Troy had no resemblance to it, and was almost wholly a creation of the poet's brain. Resulting from the last explorations, Dr. Schliemann has had to make important changes in the arrangement of the various strata of remains at Hissarlik; among these changes, it turns out that the "Palace of Priam," which was formerly considered to be so important, is now declared not to have been in that particular stratum which is assigned to the Troy of Homer. "The Scaean Gate" has also gone, and is now called the Gate of the South West Corner. The hill of Hissarlik, which at first was affirmed to have contained the whole of Troy, is declared in this last volume to be only the Pergamos, and that the Homeric city extended on the elevated ground to the east and south. The volume contains an interesting account of a journey by the author in the Troad, which includes the ascent of Mount Ida or Gargarus, where he looked down and saw the whole of the classic ground of the struggle between Greeks and Trojans, as Homer may have supposed the gods of Olympus to have seen it.

## "OBSTRUCTIONISTS."

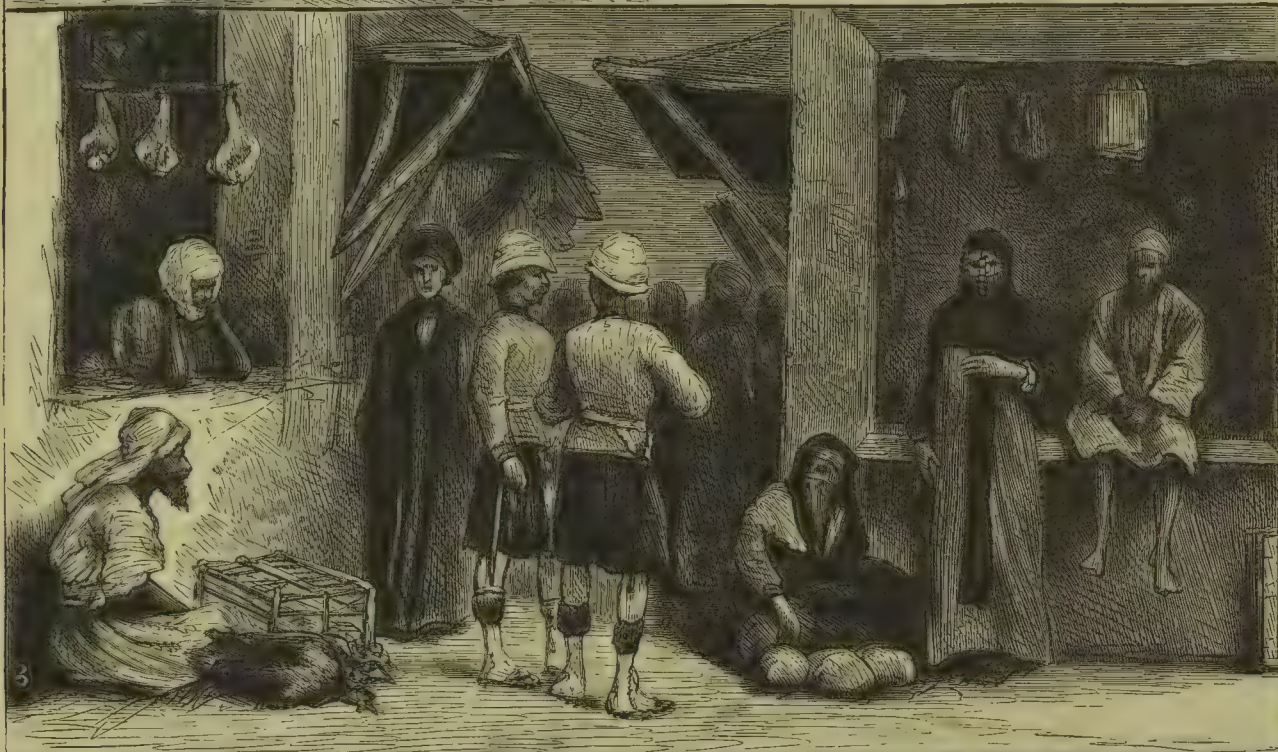
No Parliamentary or political allusion, beyond the mere play upon a word that has recently been much used in the mutual recriminations of parties "in the House," can be detected in the title of this amusing picture of animal life. We have not yet come down to calling any honourable member "a pig," though a late public speaker in the City described the Ministry as "ploughing with an ox and an ass," and the prowlers about the mouth of "the Cave" have been delicately compared to "hyenas." These zoological figures of controversy are scarcely worthy of the debates of serious politicians. But the philosophical observer of nature, including human nature in general, cannot fail to perceive queer signs of a certain innate likeness of the behaviour of some persons, in their less rational moods, to that of particular animals, for which it may be pleaded, in the words of Dr. Watts's moral song, that "'tis their nature to." "Let dogs delight to bark and bite," is a proverbial sentence for the admonition of quarrelsome mankind, who may also take warning by the subsequent example, "Let bears and lions growl and fight." We must, however, disclaim all intention to apply the hint of such disparaging resemblances to "the High Court of Parliament at this time assembled"; notwithstanding Lord Beaconsfield's anecdote of a noble statesman who once pointed to the Opposition benches, and declared that "they were the finest brute votes in Europe." For the rest, although it has become a frequent complaint that the Parliamentary vice of wilful Obstruction is indulged so far, in some quarters, as to obscure the guidance of reason, we are not sure but the swinish faction, in our Artist's drawing, may have a good case to justify their resistance, in mere self-defence, when attacked by the canine assailant of their family sty. If an Englishman's house is his castle, so is an Irishman's; and the cause of Home Rule, in threatened warfare between dog and pig, warrants the exhibition of a belligerent attitude *pro aris et focis*, more especially for the parental protection of a helpless infant litter. Our sympathies incline, therefore, rather to the side of the Opposition or Obstruction Party upon this particular occasion, in spite of our ordinary partiality for the dog; but we protest once more against the idea of meaning to satirise the conduct of any political section of our fellow-citizens in the United Kingdom.

Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock has been elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, in the vacancy occasioned by the death of Admiral Sir Richard Collinson.

Last Saturday the bust of the late Mr. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society, subscribed for by the employees of the firm of Eyre and Spottiswoode, and executed by Mr. R. Belt, who was himself in early life one of themselves, was unveiled at the Queen's Printing Office, East Harding-street, Fetter-lane, by Mr. Eyre, the head of the firm. It stands over the office door, and bears the inscription:—"A tribute from daily witnesses of a noble life."

Professor Hull, who has been making a geological survey for the Palestine Exploration Society, has returned home. He reports, as the result of his investigations upon the spot, that at the time of the exodus of the children of Israel the Mediterranean and the Red Sea were connected; that the Dead Sea was at one time 150 ft. above the level of the Mediterranean; and that there are evidences of a chain of lakes in the peninsula of Sinai. He has traced the Jordan Valley depression for more than a hundred miles.





1. Leaving for Souakim.

2. A Final Polish.

3. A Ramble in the Bazaar.

4. Playing Draughts in the Guard-Room.

5. A Dancing Girl.





S.T. Dodd.

"OBSTRUCTIONISTS."



## THE PORTLAND CONVICT PRISON.

We have already described the local situation of the Government establishment on the "Isle of Portland," the rocky peninsula south-west of Weymouth Bay, for the safe custody and employment of criminals under sentence of penal servitude. In addition to the Views of Portland and of Chesil Beach, already published, we now give some illustrations of the work in the stone-quarries, which afford the chief occupation of the convicts. From the last Report of the Inspectors of Convict Prisons, it appears that the average number of prisoners at this place during the year was 1597. There were 352 admitted last year, of whom 303 were certified by the medical officer to be fit for full labour, while the others could be employed in lighter work, or indoors. Most of them were put to labour in the stone-quarries, which have been described, and which belong to the Crown; they are now being somewhat extended on the west side. Great quantities of block stone are here raised for the building of Portland Breakwater, as before mentioned, and for the works at Portsmouth Dockyard, and for military fortifications, barracks, and prison buildings all over the United Kingdom. The War Department, the Admiralty, and the Home Office, for materials of construction in their respective services, are the principal customers of the Portland Government quarries, in which the value of the convicts' labour, for the year, is estimated at £53,000. The average value of each man's labour, in all the trades or tasks, is 2s. 5d. a day. A number of men are employed in dressing stone for masonry; others as blacksmiths and carpenters, or in casting iron at the foundry; and during the past year 108 were instructed in different trades, some as tailors and shoemakers, for prison use. The prison farm gave employment to a certain number. Their state of health, as might be expected with regular living, hard labour, sufficient diet and rest, in the fine air of Portland, is extremely good. The number of deaths was only twelve, one being a suicide; and the rate of mortality is but seven and a half in a thousand. Most of them come out of prison stronger and more stalwart than they went in. They receive daily school instruction, in the evening, for a time varying with the season of the year, from half an hour at midsummer to an hour and forty minutes in the middle of winter. Of the 302 discharged last year, only two, when they left, were unable to read and write, but sixty of these had been taught to read and write since they entered the prison. Those who have had some previous education, and who do not need the prison schooling, "are allowed every facility for pursuing their studies;" the loan of books in foreign languages, or works of science and mathematics, is not denied them. There is a good library of eight thousand volumes, and the Chaplain says that "its use, both in affording instruction and in maintaining quiet in the cells, cannot be over-estimated." This does not seem, on the whole, a bad position and course of life for men "who sincerely and earnestly repent of their sins." Nevertheless, there were twenty attempts at suicide in the year, and two prisoners attempted to escape, but were instantly recaptured. But we are told that "the main body of the convicts have conducted themselves admirably." The discipline of this prison is very good; most of the instances of misbehaviour punished are such as idleness, talking, or pretending to be ill that they may be excused from labour. Only four serious cases were reported to the Governor in the whole twelvemonth; of these, three were punished by flogging with the birch or the cat.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 18, 1881), with a codicil (dated Feb. 27, 1882), of Lady Louisa Percy, late of No. 22, Rutland-gate, who died on Dec. 23 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Lord Hatherton, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £62,000. The testatrix leaves her set of emeralds and pearls to her sister, Margaret Lady Hatherton, for life, and then to go as heirlooms with the barony of Hatherton; and legacies and annuities to god-children, reader, servants, and others. She appoints one moiety of a sum of £20,000, which she has power to dispose of as she thinks fit under the will of her father, to her brother, the Duke of Northumberland, subject to the payment thereof of some annuities to servants; one half of the other moiety to her nephew, Captain the Hon. Algernon Charles Littleton; and the remaining half to the other sons of her sister, Lady Hatherton. The residue of her real and personal estate she gives to her said sister.

The will (dated June 4, 1879) of Mr. Alexander Black, formerly of Aberdeen, but late of No. 31, Hyde Park-gardens, who died on Nov. 26 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Barclay Farquharson Watson, William Frederick Ingelow, and Mrs. Harriet Black, the widow, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £266,000. The testator gives to his wife his furniture, plate, statuary, household effects, horses and carriages, and an annuity of £1000; to his sister, Margaret Brébner, a house in Aberdeen and an annuity of £300; and legacies to his son-in-law, nephews, nieces, god-children, executors, servants, and others. He also bequeaths £50 each to the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen; the Lunatic Asylum, Aberdeen; the Hospital for Incurables, Aberdeen; the Sick-man's Friend Society, Aberdeen; and the West Aberdeen Sick-man's Friend Society; and £30 each to the House of Refuge, Aberdeen; the Home for Decayed Gentlewomen, Aberdeen; the Aberdeen Dispensary; the Coal Fund, Aberdeen; and the West Aberdeen Coal Fund. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Mary Pickering, for life, and then for her children or issue, as she shall appoint.

The will (dated Nov. 23, 1876) of the Rev. Edward Richard Benyon, late of Culford Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, and of No. 33, Portman-square, who died on July 7 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Richard Benyon, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £50,000. The testator leaves to the Rev. Richard Evans his freehold land and hereditaments at Scatterbrain, Herefordshire, and any funds under his marriage settlement remaining undistributed; to the Suffolk General Hospital, £500; and there are several other legacies, pecuniary and specific. The residue of his estate, including his house in Portman-square, he gives to Miss Julia Benyon.

The will (dated Feb. 16, 1883) of Mr. Henry Parker, late of the Centre Row, Covent Garden Market, who died on Dec. 29 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Henry William Bridgman and James Webber, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £29,000. The testator bequeaths £2000 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Religious Tract Society; £1000 each to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, Charing-cross Hospital, King's College Hospital, Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, and the Brompton Hospital for Cancer; £500 each to the Young Men's

Christian Association and the Covent-garden Life-Boat Fund; £1000 to the Rector and Churchwardens of the parish of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, the dividends to be distributed annually at Christmas in sums of not less than 5s. and not more than £1 among the thoroughly deserving poor of the said parish; and considerable legacies to his niece, nephews, executors, old friends, and old servants. The residue of his property he gives to his old and faithful servant Thomas Day.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1877), with a codicil (dated Sept. 20, 1883), of Mr. Charles Beville Dryden, late of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and of No. 44, Belgrave-road, who died on Dec. 28 last at Eastbourne, was proved on the 18th ult. by John Erasmus Skottowe Dryden, the son, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £12,000. The testator leaves £8000, upon trust, for his wife, Mrs. Eliza Barnard Dryden, for life; £900 Consols to King's College Hospital; and legacies to his wife, son, and daughter. As to the residue of his property, he gives two thirds to his said son, and one third to his daughter, Mrs. Mundy.

The will (dated Dec. 24, 1880) of the Right Rev. Augustus Short, D.D., formerly Bishop of Adelaide, South Australia, but late of Eastbourne, who died on Oct. 5 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Millicent Clara Short, the widow, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate in England and Adelaide amounting, together, to over £9000. Subject to a right of selection given to his wife, the testator bequeaths all his theological and classical books to the Training Theological College of North Adelaide. The other provisions of the will are in favour of his wife and children. The deceased was Bampton Lecturer at Oxford in 1846.

The will (dated November, 1881), and two codicils, of Alderman Thomas Quested Finnis, late of Wanstead, Essex, who died on Nov. 29 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Mr. G. C. Finnis, the nephew, Mr. G. Vallentin, and Mrs. Louisa Jane M'Laughlin, the niece, executors and trustees, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £84,000. The testator leaves £2000, also his leasehold residence at Wanstead, with the household furniture, plate, pictures, and personal effects, to his niece Mrs. Louisa J. M'Laughlin; he also leaves £30,000, upon trust, for her for life, with power to leave the same to her husband, Captain M'Laughlin, during his life; £10,000, upon trust, for his niece Mrs. Sophia Margaretta Hayter for life, and then for her issue, as she may appoint; £6000, upon trust, for the six children of his nephew Major John Finnis; £12,000 to his nephew George C. Finnis, and the pair of candelabra presented to him by the citizens of London on the termination of his mayoralty; £6000, upon trust, for his nephew T. Q. Finnis; £5000 to his niece Mrs. Lucy Vallentin, and a further sum of £5000, upon trust, for her life, and then for her issue, as she may appoint; £2000, in trust, to his sister-in-law, Sarah B. D. Finnis, widow of Colonel John Finnis, for her life; £1000 to his nephew T. K. Lynch; £1000 to his grandniece, Rose E. Lynch; and many other legacies. The residue of his property he gives to his said niece Mrs. C. M'Laughlin.

Mr. John Forbes, Q.C., of the North-Eastern Circuit, has been elected a Benchler of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, in place of the late Mr. C. W. Wood, Q.C.

A course of three lectures on "The Building of London Houses" was commenced on Monday evening at the Society of Arts by Mr. R. W. Edis.

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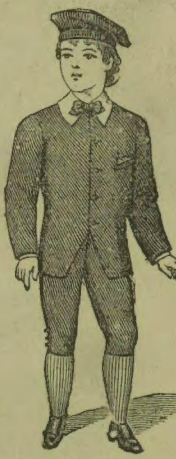
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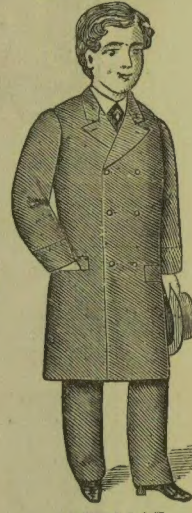
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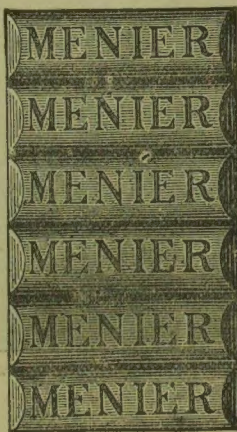
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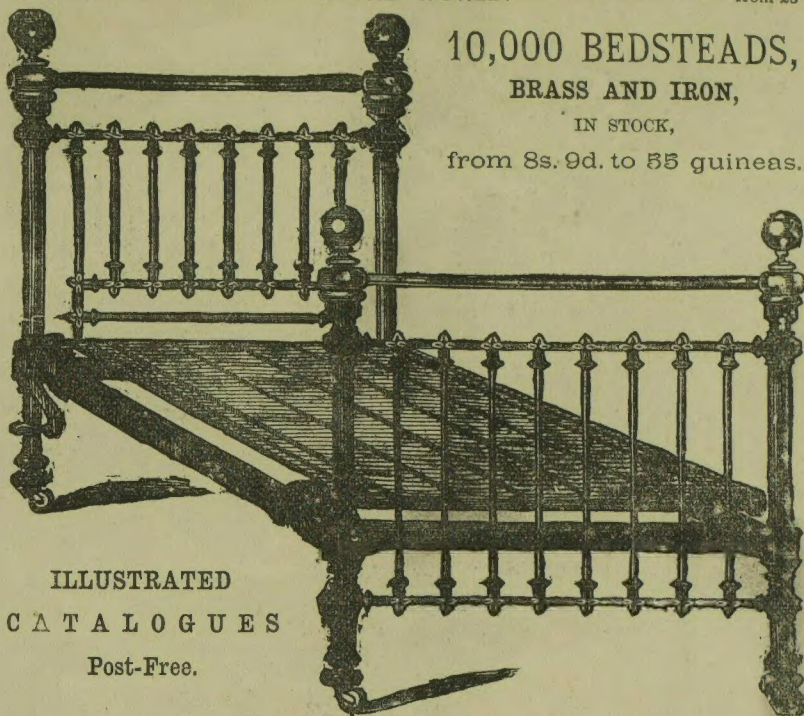
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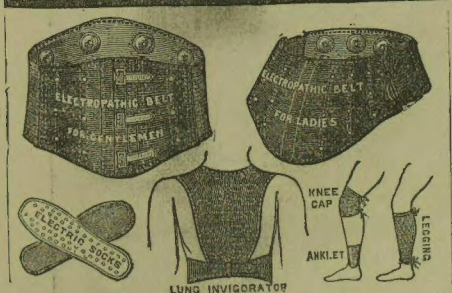
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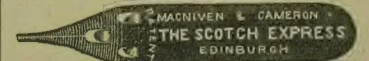
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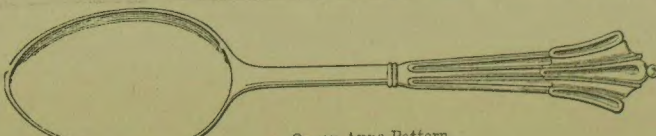
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